d Diseases of the Throat.

SULTS OF OUR NEW D OF CURE.

Attending to Diseases in Early Stages.

US DISEASES,

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of Women.

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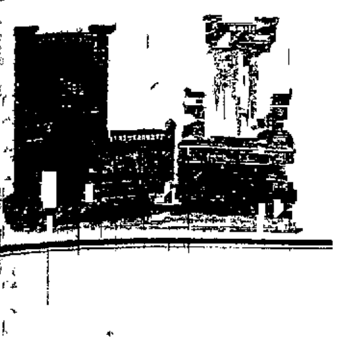
, 134 THIRD ST.
Terms Cash.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25—NO. 801. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENDLER & Co

Manufacturers



BEDDING

—AND—

Upholstery Work

School Desks a Specialty.

Warerooms 166 First st., near Morrison through 200 ft to 167, 169 Front st., next door to St Charles Hotel, Portland.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W.T

LATE NOVELTIES IN SUITINGS. J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 38 Washington st., bet. First and Second.

S. W. cor. 3d and Morrison.

SECOND ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

COMMENCING

Monday, January 4, 1886,

AND CONTINUING FOR

15 days only 15

$50,000 WORTH OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Having taken advantage of the great Liquidation Sale of Murphy Grant & Co Portland and, besides, through our buyer in New York, have secured Immense Bargains in that city, we now offer our Entire Stock without reserve, at actually less, in many instances than manufacturers cost. No one should allow this opportunity to pass without securing, at this sale, Cheaper Goods and Greater Bargains than have ever been offered before in this city

STORE OPENS AT 9 A. M.
AND CLOSES AT 6 P. M.

PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

SOLD ONLY IN CANS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO

CHICAGO. ST LOUIS.

TAKE

SIMMONS'

LIVER REGULATOR

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

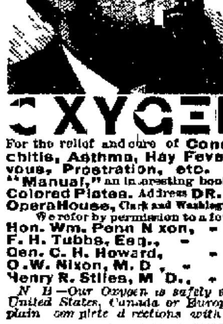
This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys, and corrects the action of the Liver and is therefore the best preparatory medicine whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will unassisted by any other medicine effect a speedy cure

The REGULATOR is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache and generally tone up the system

See that you Get the Genuine

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



DR. PEIRO has devoted 23 years to the special treatment of Catarrh, Lung Throat Diseases, founder of the Am Oxygen Co for the production of that wonderful remedy used by inhalation so widely known as the

OXYGEN TREATMENT

For the relief and cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Nervous, Prostration, etc. Send stamp for the "Manual," an interesting book of 120 pages Four Colored Plates. Address DR. PEIRO Chicago OperaHouse, Clark and Washington Sts. CHICAGO ILL.

We refer by permission to a few of our patrons

Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, - - Chicago.
F. H. Tubbs, Esq., - - Chicago.
Gen. C. H. Howard, - - Chicago.
O. W. Nixon, M. D, - - Chicago.
Henry R. Stiles, M. D., - - New York.

N. B.—Our Oxygen is safely sent anywhere in the United States, Canada or Europe by Express. Easy, plain complete directions with each treatment.

EPITHELIOMA!

Or SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore, but soon the inflammation was allayed and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.

MRS. JOSIE A. McDONALD

Atlanta Ga., August 11 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years extending from one cheek bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain at times, burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May 1885 and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health. W BARNES

Knoxville Iowa, Sept. 8, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga. N. Y. 157 W. 23d st.

F. J. COLBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Carpets,

Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs,

MATS, etc., etc.

First and Yamhill sts. . . Portland, Or.

Canton Bazaar!

321 Second st., bet. Salmon and Main.

MA LEE & CO.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ladies' & Childrens' Underwear

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, etc., Made to Order

IMPORTERS OF

CHINESE AND JAPANESE NOVELTIES,

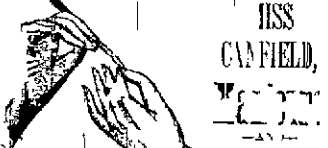
Crockeryware, Lacquerware,

American Fancy and Furnishing Goods.

We, the Undersigned,

Druggists take pleasure in certifying that we have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives more general satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it. July 1882

Kirk Geary & Co Sacramento Cal. John F. Moller Sacramento Cal. Perry McMurry Sacramento Cal. Fred Kolliker Sacramento Cal. I J Speck Sacramento Cal. R. L. Gogings Sacramento Cal. B. Rhodes & Co, San Jose, Cal. Ely Fay & Co Santa Cruz Cal. I G Tinner Santa Cruz Cal. I. Maynard Petaluma Cal. T. I. Riley Healdsburg Cal. G. Hornung Marysville Cal. I. S. Drury Bakersfield Cal. S. A. Burnap, Bakersfield Cal. I. D Holden Stockton Cal. I. D Gray Stockton Cal. Nash Cowen & Co Visalia, Cal. S. I. Allen Placerville Cal. None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper



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Manicure

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Chiropodist.

Superfluous Hair removed permanently by a new method. Special attention given to care of the hands, hair and complexion. Room 7 Labbe building, third floor. 2 Labbe

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Weakness, Drains and all forms of Debility in Men from early error, ignorance, vice or excess. Quickly and Easily Cured without medicine, by the

CIVIALE TREATMENT

now firmly established in America, as it is in France. FREE to earnest inquirers, (a few boys, or silly seekers) large illustrated work on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Brain and Nerves. (Sealed, for 6 cents in stamps). Give testimonials, business and medical references, &c. Consultation Free. CIVIALE AGENCY 174 Fulton St. New York.

New Family Liquor Store

V. CARAVITA,

(Late of the firm of Geno Bio & Co)

Has opened a Wholesale and Retail

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,

No. 343 First Street,

Complete and choice stock of imported and domestic goods.

THE HEIRKERHOFF SYSTEM.

Hemorrhoids, is curing the worst cases of Piles, Fistula, Fissures and Rectal Ulcers.

J. B. PILKINGTON M. D.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

PRODUCE DEALERS.

Feed & Grain of All Kinds

Also, STAPLE GROCERIES.

Portland, Or.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Dramatic Scene in a San Francisco Court.

AN INJURED WIFE'S REVENGE.

A Big Strike Threatened in New York—The Cut in West Bound Passenger Rates—The Missing Sailors Safe

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—George W. Tyler, leading counsel for plaintiff in the Sharon case, was one of the principal actors in a highly dramatic scene in the chambers of Judge Murphy. A dispute arose over the matter of paying a transcript in the cases of Mrs. Wells and J Brown, who were recently sentenced to San Quentin for complicity in obtaining a fraudulent affidavit in the Sharon divorce case. There had previously been a bitter feeling between Tyler and Joseph Ellis, a clerk in the district attorney's office, who was the person with whom the dispute arose

A trivial controversy soon led to hot words, and Ellis, who was always looked upon as a quiet and peacefully disposed man, was so abused by Tyler that he was carried away by his anger, and suggested that it would not be long before Tyler would be keeping company with Brown and Mrs Wells at San Quentin. In an instant Tyler jumped up and thrust his right hand beneath his coat tails, in the region of his pistol pocket. But before his hand reappeared Ellis had a pistol at Tyler's breast and said

"Drop that, you d— —! — you. Make another move, and I'll kill you right here."

The world will probably never be quite sure what Tyler's original intention was, for as soon as the point of Ellis's pistol flashed across his vision he fell back on his legal intrenchments, in the shape of Judge Murphy, who was present. Judge Murphy suggested that the proceeding would better be adjourned until next Saturday, and so ordered. Judge Tyler left the chamber, and Joe Ellis's pistol once more reposed in the shade of his coat tail

AN INJURED WIFE'S REVENGE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—The facts are made public to-night of a sensational occurrence at the Cliff House yesterday in which figure A. W. Fink, a prominent and well known produce merchant, his wife and a young red headed lady whose name cannot be learned. It appears that Fink of late has been almost daily driving to the Cliff house, accompanied by this lady of auburn tresses who always wore a heavy veil

A friend saw the couple, and on meeting Mrs Fink later complimented her on her appearance in a red wig. Mrs Fink accepted the compliment and immediately surmised that something wrong was going on. She engaged a saddle horse and rode out to the Cliff house where she found her husband's buggy. She waited till her husband emerged from the Cliff house and entered the buggy, when she lashed down upon them and showered blow after blow upon the guilty pair. Mr Fink managed to turn the horse in the excitement. His companion screamed, and they drove off quickly down the rocky bluff toward the beach, with his wife galloping from one side to the other of the fugitive buggy, and keeping up the excitement by well administered and judicious cuts from her whip. On the beach she landed off the mare, and once more the whip was given full play. The husband and his flame escaped once more, pursued by the excited woman, but were overtaken a second time and treated to another castigation

The occupants of the buggy finally got away, and Mrs Fink's horse being pretty well tired out with the exciting chase, the pursuit was abandoned

TO-DAY'S WEATHER

8 P M —Indications for Oregon and Washington territory for the succeeding thirty two hours, occasional rains

UTAH

NOTES FROM SALT LAKE

SALT LAKE, Jan 13.—The *Deseret News* to-night bitterly assails the governor's message. It says it was prepared for outside effect. The members, out of respect for the office, not the person, listened with silent patience to the insults, threats and insinuations hurled at them. It takes up the main points of the message, denying them *seriatim*.

Judge Powers decided the great mining case of the Eureka Hill Mining Co vs Bullion & Beck in favor of the Eureka Hill. It was the most important case ever tried here, lasting thirteen weeks. Both are very rich mines. The case will go up on appeal.

Fred Cooper, Hyram Goff, Wm Jenkins and James Paulson were arrested to-day for unlawful cohabitation, and released on $1000 bonds till to-morrow, when an examination will be had before the commissioner

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A SCHOOL BOY STABBED.

WALLA WALLA, W T, Jan 13.—At Dayton yesterday Guy Dodge and Oscar Rape, school boys, aged 10, quarreled over a game on the school grounds and fought. Young Dodge drew a pocket knife and struck Rape under the left shoulder, the blade penetrating the lung and inflicting a dangerous wound. Dodge has been arrested

CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF SCARLET FEVER.

WALLA WALLA, Jan 13.—St Paul's Episcopal school closed this morning on account of a second case of scarlet fever therein. It is feared it will spread if the pupils are dispersed.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY FARMER.

WALLA WALLA, Jan. 13.—P B Reppert, a wealthy farmer living at Eureka Flat, died at Walla Walla last night of typhoid fever. He has relatives in California.

ARIZONA.

TWO MEN KILLED BY AN INDIAN SCOUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—*Call's* Tombstone, Arizona, special: Frank Leslie, government scout who has been accompanying Captain Crawford's command has arrived here, and reports having encountered near Mud Springs two couriers of the Tenth cavalry who informed him that trouble had occurred between an Indian scout and the quartermaster at Cave Creek, 25 miles south of Bowie. The scout complained of the quantity of bread issued him by the quartermaster. After some hard words he went to his camp, returned with a rifle, and shot the quartermaster and quartermaster sergeant dead. The officer in charge ordered his soldiers firing on the Indian, as he wanted to take him alive, but the scout escaped.

RAILROAD NOTES

THE CUT IN WEST BOUND RATES

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—The *Post* says "The situation in regard to the cut in west bound passenger rates is unchanged. That the Baltimore and Ohio is carrying a large number of passengers, but that it is expected that the Baltimore and Ohio officials will soon experience considerable difficulty in procuring Pennsylvania tickets for its patrons between this city and Baltimore. Already ticket agents of that line have received orders not to sell more than one ticket at a time to one person." The *Post* adds: "Passenger agents of several lines are looking forward with considerable interest to this meeting, which will be held at Commissioner Fink's office to-morrow. Undoubtedly application will be made to the pool commissioner to take measures to protect the weaker lines. The dangers which now threaten the immigrant pool can not be ascertained without considerable difficulty. There is considerable speculation as to what railroad has offered C. B. Richard & Co, agents for the Hamburg American packet company, a $4.30 immigrant rate to Chicago and St Louis."

MEETING OF GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The result of the conference of Boston and trunk line general passenger agents in this city yesterday and to-day was that it was voted to recommend the general managers of Boston roads to establish a Boston pool for competitive western passenger traffic. It was also voted to abolish all connection with outside ticket agencies and E. A. Adams was selected to divide immigrant traffic among the different western lines.

The Praise of Sozodont.

Like the famous article itself it is in almost every body's mouth. The people know this. It preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard Tooth Wash of the Period.

A STRIKE PROBABLE

New York Cigar Makers Resist a Reduction in Wages.

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—The application of five New York branches of the cigar makers' International Union of America to the main body for authority to strike against a proposed reduction in prices was approved by the International Union this afternoon. As soon as the decision was received a sub-committee of the general strike committee waited on the firm of Levy Bros and demanded a return to old prices. This was refused and the men will strike.

To-morrow morning this circular will be issued: "*Fellow-Workmen*—The Cigar Makers' International Union has approved the application to resist a reduction of wages made with the introduction of the price list of the Manufacturers' association. The affiliated unions have resolved to begin the fight at the shop of Levy Bros., relying on the Progressive union to make a simultaneous attack on the factory of John Love. The demands of all the sixteen shops will have been agreed to, or the fight will already have been opened in the above-mentioned shops when you receive this circular. To take the employes of all the factories (about 7000) on a strike at this time of the year would be a crime. At present it is sufficient to have 1000 employes of the above two shops on a strike. When the above firms have been forced to concede, then we can take another 1000 on a strike, and as the season advances increase the number. The union will recognize no strike inaugurated on or after to-day, unless said strike is authorized by the unions. The fight before us threatens to become an exceptionally stubborn one. In such fight we must have, above all things, discipline. Maintain necessary discipline and victory is ours. In case the manufacturers declare a general lockout you will calmly remain at your place and await its execution. Work as little as possible, but remain at your places."

The Cigar Makers' International unions of the city have called a mass meeting of the trade for Friday night. The strikers are confident of victory

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

MEETING OF IRON MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 13.—The Eastern bar conference held a meeting this afternoon. There was an unusually large attendance, representatives being present from the leading rolling mills east of the Alleghenys. The feeling was entirely harmonious and it was thought by those present that business would be conducted on a paying basis and prices firmly maintained. The conference decided that as freights and fuel, pig iron, scraps, and in some cases labor has advanced, the mills should advance prices 1-10 of a cent per pound to cover the increased cost of producing. A schedule of extras for small iron was referred to a committee for revision. The following tariff resolutions were adopted

WHEREAS, The demand for all kinds of manufactured products is gradually improving, ... there are now substantial business reasons for feeling that the year which has just opened will witness at least reasonable prosperity in the American iron trade, affording employment at fair wages to an increased number of the people, therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon congress to refrain from attempting a general revision of the tariff at this time, believing that revision of the duties for the purpose of reduction will check the growth of confidence and will make consumers again limit their orders, causing a serious shrinkage of business and involving the closing of many works and the discharge of many workmen

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—The second game of chess in the series which is being played for the championship of the world and a stake of $4000, between W. Steinetz and J. H. Zuckertort, was begun at 2 o'clock to-day. The attendance was large. Max Judd, a St. Louis ... a series of three games which is to be played there by the same players. At the appointed time the contestants placed themselves at the table upon the dais, and Herr Steinetz started with the Scotch gambit. After Herr Steinetz's thirty first move recess was taken. The game was resumed this evening. At the end of the forty-sixth move white resigned, Zuckertort winning

CONVENTION OF JOURNEYMEN BAKERS

PITTSBURG, Jan 13.—Delegates representing thirty of the principal cities of the Union met here to-day for the purpose of organizing a national association of journeymen bakers. Temporary organization was completed by the election of J M Leow, of Brooklyn, as president, Henry Eberle, of New York, vice-president, and Ernest Dietrich, of Chicago, secretary. New York reported 850 members in good standing, and Chicago 630. Local organizations exist in nearly every city, but this is the first attempt to establish a national union. The convention will probably continue all week

THE GRANT & WARD FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—Hearing was had in the Holt-Warner reference case to-day, at which the report of accountant W. A. Harding was examined. He stated that the total amount of money deposited by Warner with Grant & Ward was $14,734,800, and upon transactions which had matured Warner had drawn out $16,678,922. The apparent profits made by Warner were $3,323 521

STEEL WORKS SHUT DOWN

PITTSBURG, Pa. Jan. 13.—The Edgar Thompson steel works closed down at midnight for an indefinite period because the furnace men refused to accept their terms. The large force of workmen will be paid off at once. The strikers have appealed to Andrew Carnegie, of New York, and are hopeful of a favorable answer

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

S. LOUIS, Jan 13.—Knights of Labor in session here to-day discussed the eight-hour question but did not reach any definite conclusion. Grand Master Workman Powderly will arrive here to-morrow. The object of his visit has not transpired

SHERMAN ELECTED SENATOR.

COLUMBUS, Jan 13.—The senate and house met in joint convention to-day and elected John Sherman United States senator. It required seventy four votes to elect Sherman. He received eighty four and Thurman sixty two

DEATH OF A RELATIVE OF ETHAN ALLEN

ST LOUIS, Jan 13.—Clark Stephens Lyman of this city, a direct relative of Ethan Allen died to-day at Columbus, Nebraska while on a visit to his daughter. He was 81 years old

ICE BRIDGE FORMED

NIAGARA, Jan 13.—A large and substantial ice bridge was formed in the Niagara river, below the falls, early this morning. It will probably remain through the season

THE GREAT STORM

THE MISSING SAILORS SAFE

SANDY HOOK, Jan 13.—The fishing smack seen last night towing a white boat which was thought to be the missing boat from the foundered steamer Hylton Castle arrived off Sandy Hook this morning. She proved to be Stephen Woolsey and was boarded by the life saving crew who ascertained that the remainder of the crew of the unfortunate steamer had been picked up off Fire island and all were on board and were doing well, some of them being a little frost bitten

ICE BLOCKADE AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Jan 13.—For two days the port of Baltimore has been blockaded by ice, except for heavy steamships. Ice is reported very firm sixty miles down the Chesapeake bay. The result is barren markets and a decrease in articles of food which are supplied in whole or partly by way of the bay

STEAMERS ICE BOUND

RICHMOND, Va., Jan 13.—The steamers Old Dominion, for New York, and Ashland, for Philadelphia, left their wharves here last night for their destinations but owing to ice in the river they failed to pass down, and at midnight were ice-bound about a mile below the city

WESTERN ROADS OPEN

KANSAS CITY, Jan 13.—Through trains were sent out to-night over the Santa Fe and Kansas Pacific roads, and delayed east bound trains are expected to arrive to-morrow. All the roads are now open

G. W. B.—It's quite true that you can get a bottle of that splendid medical discovery—Red Star Cough Cure for twenty-five cents. Our experience of it is that its powers are magical and we feel confident that it will cure your throat trouble

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Political and General News from Great Britain.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE POPE.

Germany's Seizure of the Samoan Island—A Tariff Fight Pending in Belgium—Big Fire at Montreal.

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—A *Sun* cable says: The most important notices of motions posted on the bulletin boards of parliament, when it opened, were the announcement by the Earl of Kilmorey, in the house of lords, and Edward Heneage, M. P. for Grimsby in the house of commons, of motions to abolish Irish vice-royalty. The motions are identical and not more sweeping than the outlines of Lord Kilmorey's plan, previously cabled. They propose the abolition of the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his civil and military staff and his official household. Also the abolition of the office of chief secretary for Ireland and all his subordinates, and the abandonment of Dublin castle as a vice-regal residence

THE BLACKMAILER PLEADS GUILTY.

LONDON, Jan 13.—The case of John Magee, charged with attempting to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters, came up for trial to-day. The prisoner by the advice of counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge. He declared that the statements contained in the letter were false; that he did not intend to injure the prince, and that distress impelled him to threaten his royal highness in the hope of obtaining money. Sentence will be passed upon the prisoner Friday

A DISASTROUS CYCLONE

LONDON, Jan 13.—A disastrous cyclone passed over the middle counties of England to-day. The railway station at Stratford-on-Avon was unroofed and traffic on railways was stopped for some time. A number of cranes were blown over at Wednesbury, and two persons were killed at that place. Reports from all sections traversed by the cyclone say that trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, and damage of other sorts sustained

PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Jan 13.—There was a crush of members offering themselves to take the oath on the meeting of the house of commons to-day. They were sworn in batches. Among the crowd was Bradlaugh, who cordially shook hands with the speaker

BRADLAUGH HAS A SHOW

LONDON, Jan. 13.—There is a growing desire among conservatives not to exclude Mr Bradlaugh from the house of commons. It is believed that the government will not insist upon excluding him, unless urged to do so

McCARTHY LEAVES THE "NEWS

LONDON, Jan 13.—Justin McCarthy, nationalist member of parliament has severed his connection with the *Daily News*

CANADA

BIG FIRE AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Jan 13.—Never did a fire in Montreal destroy so much property in so short a time as this morning. Flames broke out shortly before 1 A. M., and in a few hours nearly half a million dollars worth of property had been destroyed. The water supply was insufficient, and the weather intensely cold. The hose was frozen stiff and the firemen were covered with ice. A fierce wind was blowing, and caused the flames to spread with great rapidity

At about 2 o'clock, when the fire was at its height, the bells of the convent of Providence and those of the church of Notre Dame, a ... for assistance. The fire brigade realized the imminent danger to the church adjoining the factory, and, with the help of spectators, saved it from burning. The sanctuary of the church was illuminated with tapers, and several of the sisters were praying at the altar

The loss on the buildings destroyed will amount to $300,000 fully insured. The losses of the occupants are not yet known, but will be between $200 000. It is impossible to obtain an accurate list of insurance, but Canadian and English companies lose heavily with one or two United States companies

WILL RESCIND THE LIVE CATTLE ACT.

TORONTO, Jan 13.—A special to the ... from London says the privy council has agreed to rescind the new rule in relation to the landing of live cattle in the United Kingdom. The regulation was that no cattle could be landed alive which had touched at a scheduled port within thirty days. Various representations have been made to the authorities here and the first Canadian cargo coming within the operation of the rule was treated exceptionally and cattle were allowed to be landed.

MEXICO

A MEMORIAL AGAINST SILVER.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), Jan 13.—A memorial on the silver question has been addressed to the president of the republic by the national chamber of commerce. The memorial states that while the causes of the depression of silver are complicated and difficult to understand, the danger is fully comprehended. And if the depression continues it must unavoidably ruin the mining interests of Mexico and produce a widespread commercial crisis and result in sinister consequences. More than three-fourths of all the merchandise that Mexico imports from Europe and the United States has to be paid for in remittances of Mexican dollars, because the agricultural interests of the country are not sufficiently developed to permit of the exportation of products of that sort on a large scale. The memorial calls attention to the existence in various states of the republic of taxes on circulation and exportation of money. The memorial suggests as remedies to diminish the danger of a crisis, the abolition of taxes on the exportation of native goods; that prompt measures be taken to prevent state governments from taxing production, working and exportation of agricultural and mining products; that all burdens on exports be removed; that Mexico join the deliberations of the next monetary conference of nations, and finally that direct steam navigation be established between Pacific ports of Mexico and those of Asia.

BELGIUM.

A LIVELY TARIFF FIGHT PENDING

BRUSSELS, Jan 13.—A private bill has been introduced in the Belgian chamber of deputies, providing for an increase of duties imposed upon cotton imports into Belgium. The government has notified the chamber that it will oppose the measure

A recent dispatch from Ghent, centre of the Belgian cotton trade, says that the Association Cotonniere, which is composed of leading spinners and weavers and ribbon and hosiery manufacturers, has taken the most active measures to defeat the government bill, which proposes a large reduction in the customs duties on cotton yarns and fabrics. The association numbers 750 men, and $20 000 has been subscribed to a fund for the purpose of defeating candidates in the next general election in June, 1886, who favor the government scheme. Various firms in the linen trade have organized an association to secure protective duties in behalf of their trade. Other trades have inaugurated a similar movement, and candidates at the next election will be called upon to state how far they will be prepared to introduce measures for protection of Belgian agriculture and industry against foreign competition

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, Jan 13.—The *Vossische Zeitung* says that secret negotiations are being carried on between Germany and the Vatican looking to the appointment of a papal nuncio to Germany, and transfer of the residence of the archbishop of Posen to Berlin

THE PORTE WANTS ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The porte has made a request for the reassembling of the Balkan conference, and has consented to disarm if Servia and Greece will first do so.

WALES.

FARMERS MAKING DEMANDS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Farmers in Wales are demanding a permanent reduction of 25 per cent. in rent, fixity of tenure, and compensation for making improvements on their holdings.

THE SAMOAN SEIZURE

The German Ambassador at London has a Conference with Salisbury

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—A London cablegram says: News of the German seizure of the Samoan islands was received by Prince Bismarck and by Lord Salisbury several days ago. The commander of the German man of war Albatross made all haste to report his action to the German admiralty office, and Prince Bismarck promptly communicated the fact to Lord Salisbury. Information was given by the British foreign office for publication yesterday. The fact of its publication was telegraphed to Prince Bismarck, who sent certain instructions to Count von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to England. The ambassador waited on Lord Salisbury this afternoon and assured him that the German government had no knowledge of the intention to seize Apia or any of the Samoan islands. His government, he said, was not prepared to sanction the action of the commander of the Albatross upon facts now within its knowledge. On the contrary, the German government was anxious to maintain itself according to the Samoan treaties with the United States and Great Britain. Count von Hatzfeldt urged, however, that the acts of the German consul and naval officers should not be prejudiced and that it was necessary to await the arrival of details before taking any formal action

Lord Salisbury replied that the facts as reported showed wanton disregard of British interests and international obligations, but he admitted that the delicate duties of a naval commander in remote waters required a wide latitude of discretionary powers, and that he therefore agreed that the discussion should rest until both governments were in possession of the facts preceding and accompanying the alleged seizure

The opinion among politicians is that Prince Bismarck is so anxious just now to keep Lord Salisbury in office for the purpose of keeping Mr. Gladstone out that he will eventually make any concessions that may be demanded in the ... matter

THE SEIZURE OF SAMOA CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—The department of state has received official information from the United States consul at Apia, Samoa, of the seizure of the Samoan islands by the German government, as previously reported in news dispatches

ITALY

THE POPE'S AILMENT

NEW YORK, Jan 13.—The following has just been received by cable from what is claimed to be a trustworthy source. The pope suffers from kidney affection. Dr Megzar, from Amsterdam, a specialist, who has been called to Rome to be consulted on the health of his highness, visited the pope. After a thorough examination he stated that no serious symptoms are perceptible, but that tranquillity is necessary to prolong the life of the sovereign of the Roman Catholic church

THE POPE.

ROME, Jan 13.—At the consistory on Friday the pope will deliver an allocution concerning his mediation in the Carolines dispute

The pope has dispatched a long encyclical to German bishops explaining the position of the church in Germany, treating chiefly of the training of the clergy and the freedom of missions in the German colonies. A special copy of this letter has been forwarded to Prince Bismarck.

IRELAND

OPPOSED TO PROTECTION

DUBLIN, Jan 13.—The North Dublin board of guardians, by a vote of 17 to 6, has rejected a motion in favor of protection, on the ground that protection would only benefit landlords.

IRISH NOTES.

Spencer has notified Mr Gladstone that his views on the Irish question coincide with those of the ex premier

There is a rumor that Sir William Hartdyke, chief secretary for Ireland, intends to resign.

FRANCE.

TWO MORE PATIENTS FOR PASTEUR.

PARIS, Jan 13.—Sullivan and Jacques, of Boston, arrived here to-day, to submit themselves to M Pasteur's treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia. M. Pasteur refuses to inoculate Sullivan, as seventy days have elapsed since he was bitten

ANARCHISTS WILL BE PARDONED

PARIS, Jan 13.—The *Temps* to-day says that a decree granting amnesty to anarchists will be signed to-morrow

AFRICA

FIFTEEN MEN DROWNED

DURBAN, Jan 13.—The British ship Hudson Bay, Capt. Veysey, has foundered. Fifteen of the crew were drowned

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

THE ST LOUIS CHINESE MURDER CASE.

ST LOUIS, Jan 13.—The case of six Chinamen who were indicted last summer for the murder of Lou Johnson, also Chinese, on the first of last June, came up in the criminal court to-day, but a jury had not been selected up to adjournment this evening. Johnson was something of a detective, and had given information to the chief of police, through which a Chinese gambling den had been broken up. A conspiracy is alleged to have been formed then to put Johnson out of the way, and what is known as a Chinese highbinder or professional assassin was sent for to San Francisco to kill Johnson. Before his arrival, however, defendants in this case are said to have entered into an agreement with the owner of the gambling den above mentioned to get rid of Johnson, they to receive $400 for the job. At all events, the body of Johnson was found on the morning of June 1, murdered and mangled, in his room in an alley in the lower part of the city, and these men were arrested and indicted for the crime. The affair created great excitement at the time. Able counsel on both sides and a good deal of the dark ways of the "heathen Chinee" are expected to be developed during the trial.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

PITTSBURG, Jan 13.—A Bellaire, Ohio, special says: A terrible tragedy was enacted at Fono, near Zanesville, on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad, to-day. George Gallogly and Gordon Apperson quarreled, when the latter was struck on the head with a chair by the former and instantly killed. The body fell into an open grate in the room and was burned to a crisp by the time the others, attracted by the fall, entered. Gallogly yesterday procured a license to marry Apperson's sister-in-law, Carrie Brickland. He began drinking then, and kept it up to-day. When he appeared at the home of the expected bride, he was badly intoxicated, and Apperson took him to an up-stairs room and remonstrated against him marrying his (Apperson's) sister-in-law while in that condition. This enraged Gallogly, who said "Somebody has been opposing this match all the time, and raising a chair he fairly brained his companion. He was promptly arrested by others present. The bride is in a swoon from which she may not recover. The murdered man leaves a wife and three children

THE FIRE RECORD

A FIRE SCARE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—Fire broke out to-day in the waste paper room in the sub basement of the treasury building which adjoins the room in which is stored distinctive paper used in the manufacture of United States notes. It created considerable excitement among employes in that part of the building who are mostly females, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

HEAVY LOSS IN MACON

MACON, Ga, Jan 13.—Fire this morning destroyed a block of business houses in the center of the city. The loss is heavy

ACCIDENTS

DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSION

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan 13.—At 1:30 this afternoon a boiler in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic church exploded with a terrible crash, instantly killing Engineer Anthony Evans and a little school girl, whose name cannot be ascertained, and entirely wrecking the beautiful edifice. A few moments later fire broke out. The clergyman's residence adjoining was badly wrecked also, but none of the inmates injured. The loss is about $65,000.

Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Coke Speaks in Support of Silver.

A LONG LIST OF CONFIRMATIONS.

But Little Business Transacted in the House—Work of the Different Committees—Silver Finds Plenty of Friends

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—Hawley presided over the senate to-day, in the absence of Sherman.

Ingalls offered the following, which at his request was laid over for the present

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law of February 28 1878, should not be suspended until the aggregate reaches the sum of $500,000,000.

Eustis gave notice that Monday next, at 2 o'clock, he would call up Beck's silver resolution, with a view of making some remarks on it.

Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the postmaster general to inform the senate over what railroads the so-called fast mail was transported from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and what advantage was gained by the government by transporting such mail over roads other than the Union Pacific. Also as to the cost of such service, and why it is paid for out of the treasury, if the fact be that it is so paid to other companies, instead of having the service performed by the Union Pacific railway company, and compensation credited on that company's indebtedness to the government.

Bowen offered a resolution, which at his request, was laid over for the present, directing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of removing all Indians in the United States to Indian territory

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Several bills for private relief having been disposed of, the bill to admit Dakota was reached. Harrison said it would be impossible to consider that bill under the five-minute rule, and at his suggestion it went over. He stated that he would call it up as early next week as possible

On motion of Harrison, the senate concurred in house amendments to the bill legalizing the territorial legislature of Wyoming

COKE SPEAKS FOR SILVER.

At 2 o'clock Coke called up Beck's silver resolution, and addressed the senate on it. The question of suspension of silver coinage, Coke said, was one of such transcendent importance that the arguments of the president and secretary of the treasury on the subject should be considered on their intrinsic merits, and should not be influenced by the fact that they were arguments coming from high officers of the government. Suspension Coke regarded as tantamount to the complete stoppage of our silver coinage. Silver, he said, had not depreciated, but gold had risen in value. He showed by statistics that taking ninety leading articles of merchandise there had been an average fall of 26 per cent. since 1870, while there had been a fall of only 23 per cent. in silver bullion. It was therefore an abuse of terms to say that silver had depreciated. Silver constituted one-half the quantity of all the coin in the world and the stoppage of coinage would deprive the world of one-half of its coin supply, and would double the purchasing power of the other half. This would be an enormous contraction.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

England's income from her foreign trade was $500,000,000 annually. She was a creditor country, and wanted her debtors to pay her in gold. That is, she wanted dear money, money that would have the largest purchasing power. When Germany had secured $1,200,000,000 in gold from France she demonetized silver for the same reason that England had done. It was done upon the cold calculation of self interest. The same reason actuated the creditors of these United States. The section where the big banks and large bondholders were fighting against silver. It was a fight against the people by the banks and bondholders. It was a fight against labor. Had Andrew Jackson been in the White house at any time since 1878, the silver question would have been settled. He would have executed the laws of the United States, and would have taken by the throat the conspiracy against those laws.

The officers of our government had failed to state the whole truth as to our silver circulation. They well knew that there were to-day ten dollars in silver coin in circulation to one of gold coin, and that three-quarters of the silver in the treasury was represented by silver certificates, in active circulation among the people, maintaining prices and wages. Every form of our money except national bank notes had been boldly denounced by our treasury officials. If they had their own way we should be at the mercy of the national banks. Coke made no war on the bondholders or on bank men. They were no worse and no better than the average of men but they should never be permitted to dictate our financial policy against the interests of the people.

A COMPARISON.

The president and the secretary of the treasury professed to favor the use of both gold and silver, but declare that the amount of silver already coined was enough, and that if we continued to coin it gold would leave the country. This statement was made in the face of the fact that in 1878, when the coinage of silver dollars was ordered, there was in the United States only $244,000,000 in gold, while to-day, according to the report of the director of the mint, gold (bullion) in the United States had increased to $599,000,000, so that instead of silver coinage driving gold out of the country our supply of it had become trebled since silver coinage had commenced. This was a fact that no theorizing could controvert.

The silver standard had no terrors for Coke. Germany had been a silver country before it had got so much gold from France. France was one of the most thrifty nations in the world, and France had six hundred million, and some said nine hundred million, dollars in silver coin circulating in harmony with gold and side by side with it, yet gold of only fifteen and one-half to one, while our silver dollar was of the fineness of sixteen to one. Give us, said Coke, the same executive vigor and fidelity exercised by the officers of the French government in behalf of silver, and we will show that we can carry very much more silver than we now have. At the rate of $2,000,000 a month it would take us fifteen years to get $575,000,000, which is less than the amount claimed by anybody to be the silver circulation of France.

SILVER COINAGE SHOULD BE FREE.

The coinage of silver, Coke said, should be free, as was the coinage of gold. American silver should be placed on an exact equality with gold everywhere. But whether right or wrong, as to free coinage, Coke said we should insist that our government officials should execute the laws

Coke reviewed the history of our bond legislation, to show that the bonds were payable in "coin," and that the joint resolution introduced in the senate in 1878, by Senator Stanley Matthews, and passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of congress, declared it to be entirely consistent with public faith, under contract, to pay the bonds in silver. But nobody asked that they be paid exclusively in silver. All that was asked was for our officers to treat silver as they treated gold. We wanted no more reports from them saying silver cannot be got into circulation, when, in violation of the law, the treasury department refused to pay it out, and allowed bonds that ought to be paid to remain outstanding, while keeping locked in the vaults of the treasury millions on millions that ought to be in circulation.

A resolution offered by Edmunds was agreed to authorizing the secretary of the senate to pay bills incurred in the attendance of senators at the funeral of the late Vice-President Hendricks

After an executive session the senate adjourned

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Judge T. M. Curry, of Richmond, minister to Spain; Charles H. Scott, of Alabama, minister resident and consul-general to Venezuela; Frank H. Winston, of Illinois, minister resident and consul-general to Persia; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, consul-general at St. Petersburg; George V. N. Lathrop, of Michigan, minister to Russia; M. H. Phelan, of Missouri, consul-general at Halifax; John B. Stallo, of Ohio, minister to Italy; Augustus Jay, of New York, second secretary of the United States legation to Paris, Moses A Hopkins, of North Carolina, minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, John E. Thompson, of New York, minister resident and consul-general to Hayti, Charles Denby, of Indiana, minister to China, Charles Denby, Jr, of Indiana, secretary of legation to China, Wm. Rockhill of Maryland, secretary of legation at Pekin, Wm A. Seay, of Louisiana, minister resident and consul-general to Bolivia Joseph J Lee, of Maryland, secretary of legation to Austria-Hungary Walter Fearn, of Louisiana, minister resident and consul-general to Roumania, Servia, and Greece Joseph T Morgan, of South Carolina, secretary of legation to Mexico John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay

Pension agents—Franz Sigel of New York, at New York; Don Carlos Buell of Kentucky, at Louisville, Charles Zolenger of Indiana, at Indianapolis.

Albert A. Wilson of Washington, to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia, Robert A. Howard of Arkansas, assistant attorney general; Martin F McMahon of New York, United States marshal for the southern district of New York, Richard McMahon of West Virginia, deputy second comptroller of the treasury; James Q Chenowith of Texas, first auditor of the treasury, William B. Webb of District of Columbia, to be commissioner of the District of Columbia, William H. Welch of Maryland, deputy third auditor of the treasury Francis Whalton of Pennsylvania, examiner of claims in the department of state

Collector of Internal revenue, William A Beach of New York, Twenty-first district of New York. Indian agent, E. S Carson of Texas, at Ouray agency, Utah. Receiver of public money, Hugh C Wallace of Utah, at Salt Lake City.

Capt. John G Walker to be chief of the bureau of navigation, with the relative rank of commodore Capt. Montgomery Sicard, to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the relative rank of commodore; Stephen B. Luce to be rear admiral Commodore John Lee Davis, to be rear admiral And a long list of other appointments

A QUESTION OF THE SENATE'S POWERS

WASHINGTON Jan 13—In executive session of the senate to-day, after reports of committees had been received and the calendar was taken up, all the "contested" cases were passed over, and the nominations which were confirmed were those to which no objection was made. They were chiefly of men who had been appointed to fill vacancies. A few, like that of Postmaster Judd of Chicago, whose predecessor was suspended, were cases in respect to which the committees had called for information from the executive department. It is the opinion of a majority of the senators that the senate ought to have information whenever it chooses to call for it, with respect to reasons for making removals. It has been the habit of the senate to call upon the heads of departments for information of this kind from the foundation of the government, though it remains an open question whether it can be demanded as a constitutional right. None of the committees have as yet reported any instance of refusal, on the part of the administration, to furnish information called for, while on the other hand many responses to inquiries in respect to particular cases have been received. There is consequently as yet no issue between the administration and the senate in this regard The subject was not discussed in the senate to-day If the issue is squarely made it will probably be discussed with open doors, and it is not likely to be made a party question

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—The moment that Curtin, who had been conferring with friends, succeeded in being recognized by the speaker, he arose and said "It was your pleasure, sir, to do me the honor to place me first on the list of the committee on banking and currency. I did intend to state to this house my reasons for declining that honor, but on the advice of many friends and of the sentiment of the public journals of the country I have concluded to offer no reasons of my own as to declining the position it was your pleasure to give me. I do not heed the advice of any man, for my disposition in this respect was made from the beginning, for reasons of my own, which seem to be understood by my friends and colleagues on this floor I now ask this house to excuse me from the important duty of chairman of the committee to which you have assigned me"

The speaker said "If there be no objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be excused from duty as chairman of the committee on banking and currency"

Mr Bland moved that the house do not excuse the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but this motion received no support and Curtin was ex Miller

Hill on behalf of the committee on territories called up and the house passed the senate bill to legalize the election of the territorial legislative assembly of Wyoming

On behalf of the committee on presidential laws Caldwell called up for action the Hoar presidential succession bill, but on the statement by Cooper that the minority report had not been printed discussion of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The house at 1 o'clock adjourned

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS ITEMS.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—Among the bills introduced in the senate to-day were the following

By Senator Wilson, Iowa—To prevent publication of lottery advertisements. Its provisions have been published

By Senator Bowen, of Colorado—To establish a public park at Pagosa Springs, in the state of Colorado, to be known as Bruno park, and to be under control of the secretary of the interior, who is directed to provide for its survey, and is given power to provide for the preservation of timber and for the protection of natural curiosities contained therein, and to appoint a superintendent to take charge thereof

By Senator Morgan—To provide for marking with a monument the grave of Gen Daniel Morgan, in the cemetery at Winchester, Va. It appropriates $15,000 for the purpose.

By Senator Dawes—Granting a right of way to the Jamestown & Northern railroad company through Devil's Lake Indian reservation in the territory of Dakota. Also, to ratify an agreement made by Pah Ute Indians, granting a right of way to the Carson & Colorado railroad through the Walker river reservation in Nevada. Also, to amend the revised statutes so that all persons who, without authority of law, are found upon any lands set apart for Indians shall, upon conviction be fined or imprisoned, or both

Senator Sewall reported favorably, from the committee on military affairs, a bill to place Col George W Getty on the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general.

HERMANN HARD AT WORK

WASHINGTON, Jan 13—Congressman Hermann is actively engaged in rushing the claims of Oregon's bays and water ways for appropriations for improvements He has already introduced the following bills, and will appear in a few days before the committee on rivers and harbors to urge appropriations For canal and locks at the Cascades, $[illegible],000 jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia, $1,[illegible],000 Yaquina bay $1[illegible] Coquille river $75,000 Coos bay $1[illegible] harbor of refuge Port Orford, in addition to the former appropriation $200,000 Willamette and Columbia rivers, below Portland, $[illegible], Willamette between Portland and Eugene, and Yamhill rivers $[illegible],000 Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, $[illegible],000

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, Jan 13—The committee on naval affairs of the house met to-day and adopted the plan for subdivision of its work proposed by Chairman Herbert The following subcommittees were constituted, and members were assigned as follows Organization of the navy, Messrs. Hewitt, McAdoo, Herbert, Harmer and Goff construction and repairs of steam engineering, Messrs Herbert, Love, Hewitt, Goff and Thomas ordnance and navy yards Messrs McAdoo, Sayers, Love Harmer and Boutelle. Mr Boutelle's resolution of inquiry relative to the alleged conduct of the United States commandant of the Norfolk navy yard was referred to a sub-committee on ordnance and navy yards

ROSECRANS'S WAR RECORD SAVES HIM

NEW YORK Jan 13—The *Sun's* Washington special says. The senate committee on finance to-day decided to report favorably upon nominations of all treasury officials, with the exception of the fourth auditor There were objections filed against Rosecrans and third auditor Williams, but they were not considered sufficient to warrant the rejection of their nominations Rosecrans was the object of most serious attack, there being numerous charges against him He would probably have been rejected but for the fact of his army record. It was not thought best to report adversely upon Union soldiers

A REMEDY FOR YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13—The committee on commerce of the house has decided to hear an argument by Dr Holt, of New Orleans, favoring government investigation as to the efficacy of the Brazilian discovery of a prophylactic for yellow fever, by inoculating with yellow fever virus in an attenuated form.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The house committee on agriculture organized to-day and appointed R. M. Wallace of Missouri, clerk to the committee. Three standing subcommittees were appointed, one on appropriation, consisting of five members, one on department of agriculture, to consist of five members, and charged with matters relating to organization and conduct of the department, and one on farm products, seeds and plants, to consist of five members.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The committee on territories, at its meeting to-day, referred several bills to subcommittees, among them being a bill to create the territory of Oklahoma, which went to Messrs. Barnes, Perry, Hermann and Joseph, as subcommittee. Representative Frederick's bill to enable Dakota to form a constitution was referred to a subcommittee of three, of which Representative Boyle is chairman

CURTIN'S RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, Jan 13—The resignation of Curtin, of Pennsylvania, from the chairmanship of the committee on banking and currency, devolves the duties of that position upon Mr Miller, of Texas, who will be entitled to hold it permanently unless the committee elects some other one of its members to preside over its deliberations, as it is authorized to do by rule 10 of the house

CALLED ON BAYARD

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—The house committee on foreign affairs called at the department of state to-day in a body and paid their respects to Secretary Bayard.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Gold Men Apparently in a Hopeless Minority—The Attitude of Evarts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 —The president reads some very plain remarks in the *Congressional Record* nearly every morning about his hostility to silver. The force of the attack lies in the fact that his policy is denounced by senators in his party. As yet the republican side of the senate has been dumb on the subject. Republican senators look on somewhat amused at the vehemence or force displayed by democrats in denouncing the policy of the administration. The attacks have ceased to be novel They are an every day occurrence, and it looks as though the list is not nearly exhausted The large number of those who are ready to assail the conspiracy of Wall street, which Manning and Cleveland endorse, to suspend the coinage of silver each day, emphasizes how few there are in the senate who would do anything to make money dearer

Senator Evarts's hearty endorsement of Beck's speech and his statement that he would follow with an argument in the same line, was a shock to the friends of gold and they at once set about to prevent that catastrophe to their cause Circulars were sent to all the national banks of the East, urging them to write to Evarts not to speak in favor of silver. The gold syndicate also brought personal influence to bear on him For a time it seemed as though he was shaken in his resolution When he made his speech in Boston he was evasive Since the reassembling of congress he has paid close attention to the speeches of Coke, Pugh and Vance Evarts's seat in the senate is on the back row, beside Stanford, with whom he has frequent chats. Of late he has spoken freely to Stanford on the great issue, in fact the only issue before the senate. He has evidently been perplexed by the mass of letters and appeals not to come out in favor of silver, but he told Stanford yesterday that he was fully committed in favor of silver, and at the proper time he would make a speech in favor of the continued coinage of the metal

Blair has heretofore always been classified with the gold men in the senate The rising tide in favor of silver has evidently caught him and is bearing him on the popular current. After listening to speeches from the democratic side of the senate he told Stanford, who sits just back of him, that he was not clear in his mind about this important matter and would consider it further His views in favor of gold have evidently been overhauled and have not appeared as satisfactory to him as before the great onslaught on the attempt to suspend the coinage of silver The gold men in the senate are in a panic. They have long since given up all hope of carrying out the policy of the administration

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

GARLAND IN A BAD LIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan 13—*The Times's* Washington special The fact that Attorney-General Garland has accepted a retainer from the state officials of California to appear in railroad cases before the United States supreme court, has given rise to considerable comment here It is an unusual proceeding on the part of a cabinet officer A Californian is responsible for the statement that the state officials expect to obtain control of federal patronage by this indirect bribe to the attorney general, but this would seem to be a poor investment, for of late the president has within two days of the exposure of Garland's Pan electric telephone scheme he had been able to make practically a clean sweep of offices in the department of justice Since then his ardor has been cooled by repeated hints from the White house It is believed if the president could find a decent pretext for getting rid of his attorney general, without thereby exposing to scandal his own administration, he would do so at once.

AN IDAHO OFFICIAL SENT TO JAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13 — The treasury department is informed that Norman H. Camp, formerly assayer in charge of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho, who was removed in September last, has been convicted at Boise City of the embezzlement of $12 507 of the funds of that office, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000. The department of justice has instituted proceedings to recover the deficit in his accounts from his bondsmen, who are residents of this city.

A RECEPTION BY WHITNEY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Secretary Whitney gave a reception this evening to President Porter, of Yale college, at his residence. Members of the supreme court and a large number of senators and representatives were present. The reception was one of the most brilliant events of the winter.

A STATE DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The president will give a state dinner at the White House to-morrow night to the members of his cabinet, the lieutenant general of the army, the admiral of the navy and a few other invited guests

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

COUNCIL

OLYMPIA, Jan 13—Neal presented stock breeders' resolutions from Klickitat, relating to wire fences

Several petitions favoring local option were presented

Bowen introduced a bill fixing rates for public printing

Gabel—Authorizing school district [illegible] Whitman county, to borrow money

Carson—To assess and tax all dogs

Neal—Hog law

House memorial for restoration of public lands passed

Bill to remove court from La Conner to Mt Vernon passed

Bills relating to the treasurer and auditor of Stevens county, passed

Ainsworth charter repealed

Bill relating to corporations passed

Amendment to Vancouver charter passed

Authorizing school district [illegible], Chehalis county to borrow money passed

Ellensburg charter made special order for Monday

Local option bill made special order for to-morrow

C. B. 71 contracting for printing 20,000 copies of the governor's message passed

Barbed wire fence bill passed

The equalization bill was taken up and passed

HOUSE

Bill to repeal the gross earnings act made special order for Monday

Bill regulating the compensation of certain officers of Garfield county passed

Bill providing for relocation of the county seat of Cowlitz county passed

Bill taking railroad land for private use passed

Bill relating to the duties of assessors passed

Neah bay military road memorial passed

Lewis introduced a bill taking an equitable interest in railroad lands

Crutcher—Bill regulating fees on promissory notes

Ostrander—Appropriating money for an orphans home

Cooke—Regarding irrigation and water rights in Yakima Also, authorizing the county commissioners of Kittitas to build bridges.

Arrowsmith—Amendments to the revenue law

Munday—Amending the act relating to cities Also, authorizing incorporated cities to regulate laundries Also a bill regulating contracts of municipal authorities with Chinese

[illegible] bill passed, Perkins voting no

Council amendments to the Montesano bill concurred in Adjourned

Sympathy, not Sneers Needed

Washington Star

The speaker has the sympathy of the community Burns, poor soul, called it the hardest task of man alive to make three guineas do the work of five, but he did not know what it was to make fifty good places go around among 300 ambitious politicians

Senator Vest declares he was not a mugwump, and senators broke down two tables and four chairs to get an opportunity to shake hands with him —Dallas News.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition.

A PROHIBITION ARGUMENT.

Reply by Dr. Herrick Johnson to Dr. Crosby and Others.

The Grounds of Prohibition Set Forth—An Argument to Show that Prohibition Must Go into Politics and Stay There

[THE OREGONIAN is requested to reprint from the *Homiletic Review* for December the following article by Dr Herrick Johnson, of Chicago. As many of its readers are greatly interested in the subject dealt with, it willingly complies It must be admitted even by opponents of prohibition that the argument is a strong one while the literary style of the article is excellent.—ED. OREGONIAN]

A wide affirmative response will not be gotten for this question, while a wide doubt remains as to the right of prohibition The doubt exists It is prevalent and pervasive. Voters, by the hundred thousand, openly or silently, question whether legal prohibition is not "sumptuary legislation, and an unjustifiable attack on 'personal liberty,' or 'private rights'" Is prohibition right, as a principle? Its rightness can be determined intelligently only by a consideration of its ground and object. And all three—the ground, the object, and the right—need to be distinctly before us, if we would clear the air of the fog that gathers about the political aspects of this question Right views of these basal points will illuminate the whole path of our present discussion Let us, therefore, consider, as indispensable prerequisites to the complete argument,

I. The ground of prohibition Why is any act prohibited by public law? There is but one answer to this question The legal prohibition of an act is solely on the ground of its evil effects upon society, and not at all on the ground of the inherent evil of the act itself Public law does indeed make a distinction between things it prohibits classifying them as evils in themselves (*mala in se*), and evils prohibited (*mala prohibita*) but the ground of their prohibition is exactly the same Homicide, an evil in itself (*malum in se*), is prohibited So the building of a frame house within the fire limits of a city, an act not evil in itself, is prohibited There is no inherent moral wrong in homicide There is no inherent moral wrong in building a frame house But the law seeks to prevent the one as well as the other.

SOUGHT TO PROTECT SOCIETY

Again, the law will punish me if I attempt homicide It will not punish me if I attempt suicide Both are *mala in se*, however The law does not prevent my telling a lie in the street but it thunders prohibition against my telling a lie on the witness stand in a court of justice The character of the evil wrought by the harm makes the difference I can destroy my house by pick and crow bar, but I cannot set fire to it Why not? Because the fire will endanger the property of my neighbor The pick and crow bar will not. But in each case the house was destroyed I can put my hand in my own pocket and pull out a gold piece, and toss it into the lake, and the law has nothing to say But let me try the experiment in my neighbor's pocket, and I run against a legal prohibition The gold in my pocket is worth just as much as the gold in my neighbor's pocket, and just as much value is thrown away in either case. But whose pocket the gold comes from is what determines the difference

Clearly the inherent rightfulness or wrongfulness of an act has nothing whatever to do with the prohibition of it by public law The amount and character of the evil effects upon others is what determines whether any given thing shall be prohibited or not If the evils are open, public, imperiling public interests, disturbing public order, endangering property or human life then the ground is furnished for prohibition Ten thousand things are wrong in themselves that the law never touches and never ought to touch while things, right and innocent in themselves, the law often prohibits

One need only have this in mind to see the absurdity of the charge that "Prohibition proceeds upon the false assumption that alcohol is a poison, and that any degree of its habitual use is wrong" Prohibition proceeds upon nothing of the kind Prohibition is on the ground of the effects of the liquor traffic on society, and not at all on the ground that alcoholic liquor is a poison and any use of it is wrong Yet it is in just this fog Dr Crosby is heard gravely saying, "There is an honest and righteous drinking of wine from our Lord's day down, and that [illegible] And again "Prohibition is a reflection upon the Savior of the world" The question as to whether the drinking a glass of wine is a sin or not has no more to do with the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes than the question whether the construction of wooden dwellings is a sin or not has to do with the prohibition of building frame houses.

THE BIBLICAL OBJECTION.

It is just here that this discussion touches vitally the *political* relations of prohibition for many good men have been beguiled into voting against prohibition by the senseless cry that "it makes that a crime which God's word does not make a crime" This has been shrieked through the press, as if it ended the matter, whereas it would be difficult to crowd into as few words as much nonsense God's law makes nothing whatever a crime Human law makes nothing whatever a sin But God's law makes many an act a sin that human law does not make a crime and human law makes many an act a crime that God's law does not make a sin Witness a thousand pages of the statute books Driving a horse over six miles an hour in our cities is a crime Building brick walls less than a certain thickness is a crime Following some useful, but offensively, odorous trades in a city is a crime Does the human law say these are *sins* because it forbids them? No more does the human law make the drinking of wine or even whisky a sin, because it forbids the manufacture and sale of liquor Let the ground of prohibition be kept in view, and the absurdity is palpable

II The Object of Prohibition This is another point where much fog has been made to gather And multitudes of men refuse to vote prohibition into politics because of widespread but false, notions as to its object.

(a) One misconception is that prohibitionists aim to "make people good by law" The charge has been ringing upon this charge until many [illegible] believe that prohibition's object is to coerce men to virtue [illegible] without "to purify the streams at the neglect of the fountain" and thinking the method false, they shout, "Away with it" On the contrary, there is not a man among prohibitionists cherishing this delusion—not one! The object is neither expressed nor implied in [illegible] platform It is not in fact nor in effect either in the principle or policy of prohibition Law is protective and restrictive, not reformatory Its aim is to guard rights, not to produce righteousness No advocate of prohibition supposes that it is going to make a man virtuous by taking the liquor shop out of his path It is not aimed to reform the man, but to protect society Reformation will come through other agencies [illegible] the law will [illegible]

[illegible]

Are we to be told, because we advocate a law prohibiting gambling houses, that we are seeking "to compel virtue" and "to reform men from without instead of from within"? Thus [illegible] the fourth commandment concerning the Sabbath expose itself to the charge of seeking "to make people good by law," to purify the streams to the neglect of the fountain? Who expects to take the love of money out of men's hearts by shutting the gambling saloons Who expects to make men holy or serve God's day by a Sabbath law This is not the object in either case nor is the making men "good" the object of the prohibition of the liquor traffic

(b) A second misconception of the object of prohibition is, that it seeks to strike the individual, to invade his rights to enter his home and to compel him to stop drinking But this is not its object. Surely we may say with every possible emphasis, this is not its object Prohibition aims at a thing not a man It means the drink shop, first and last and all the time It would smite a traffic not a personal indulgence annihilate grog shops not invade homes If in abolishing the saloon, prohibition does sometimes touch a personal right, the saloon is nevertheless the thing aimed at, and not the personal right

See how this works in other matters A mob is a bad thing. Prohibition says, "Repress it" But to repress it, it may be necessary to seize private property and destroy life nevertheless the mob is what prohibition is after not the life and the property A conflagration is a bad thing Prohibition says, "Stop it" But to "stop it" may require seizure and destruction of property in the path of the fire nevertheless, the fire is what prohibition is after not the property. A contagious disease is a bad thing. Prohibition says, "Isolate it, the house must be quarantined" But that's an interference with personal liberty nevertheless, the contagion is what prohibition is after, not personal liberty So the saloon is a bad thing. Prohibition says, "Abolish it." But to abolish it, it may be necessary to interfere with some private drinking usage nevertheless, the saloon is what prohibition is after, not the private usage. Can interference with

PERSONAL LIBERTY

be pleaded as against the repression of the mob? No. Can the plea of individual right of property bar the effort to stamp out a conflagration? No. Can the right to go in and out of our houses at pleasure be urged as against the restraints of quarantine? No Neither can a private drinking usage constitute a good reason for opposing a prohibitory liquor law. If the law smites the usage in smiting the saloon, it does so only incidentally Good citizenship will willingly bear an incidental evil for the sake of an essential and universal good Life, in the end, will be more sacred if we repress the mob. Property, in the end, will have better securities if we put out the fire Personal liberty, in the end, will have completer safeguards if we stamp out the contagion So, every interest of society and of the individual, in the end, will be better shielded if once we say, determinedly and effectually, "The saloon must go"

Let it be forever borne in mind therefore, that prohibition is not after our property, our personal liberty or individual rights The saloon is the mob, is the conflagration, is the contagion To repress the saloon, stop the saloon, stamp out the saloon, is the one sole object of prohibition

III The right of prohibition The path of discussion is now so cleared by the consideration of the ground and object of prohibition that we need not dwell long on the right

The legal right is unassailable and not open to intelligent challenge. Court after court, in state after state, year after year again and again, has decided it The judicial opinions are known and read of all men They are overwhelmingly one way, and the most of these decisions are not under constitutional provisions enforcing prohibition, but under constitutions with no prohibitory clause and base simply on legislative enactment, where the consideration of personal liberty and personal rights would be compelled So much for the legal right.

But granting the legal right [illegible] There are things we know to be legal, but good men instinctively shrink from pressing them. Is prohibition exactly the thing as between man and man notwithstanding its legality? Beyond a shadow of a doubt it is The moral right is just as unmistakable as the legal right, and not one whit more open to intelligent challenge Let us bear in mind the ground of prohibition—viz, the evils to society of the thing prohibited and the object of prohibition—viz, the extirpation of the saloon and we cannot hesitate as to the moral proprieties of this matter Look at

THE CHARACTER OF THE EVILS

From which society is made to suffer by this business They affect public order, public health, public decency they increase taxes, imperil property, endanger life they are by confession the prolific source of crime, poverty disease, death; they are open, public, notorious civic and social not private [illegible] limited and well within the realm where personal liberty and individual rights may assert their claims If society has the right to protect itself from any evils, it has from these. If the public welfare will justify the prohibition of anything seriously threatening it, it will justify the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes The *reductio per* [illegible] is a [illegible] It has no place in this discussion for it is not the ground of prohibition

If an individual is thus incidentally deprived of what he regards as an innocent indulgence, it is for the all sufficient reason that the larger general good is paramount to the individual good Society is a system of compromises Individual rights must yield to the public welfare [illegible]

V The right of prohibition in politics The three preceding points have made the way straight and clear for our next step—viz

THE RIGHT OF PROHIBITION IN POLITICS

Ought it to have a place there? It is not so much an oughtness It is an inevitableness Ought prohibition to be made a political question? [illegible] can it be made anything else What is politics? The science of government the regulation of a state the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, and the protection of its citizens in their rights. Now think what the saloon is, what values it impairs, what taxes it imposes, and for what reasons, what crimes it engenders, what material and social interests it blights, how it touches society at almost every point where legislation has a province, how it enters by the very necessity of its existence into questions of propriety, questions of taxation, questions of sanitary conditions, questions of crime and pauperism and police, questions that government can not exist without determining Keep prohibition out of politics As well try to keep the stars out of the sky They are there by the very swing of their nature But the matter of drinking and drunkenness is a moral question" Yes, that is one side of it and the great body of the men and women who believe in prohibition are trying to heal the hurt on that side, by the remedial and only sovereignly efficacious agency of the gospel But there is another side of it—the liquor traffic side the drink shop side, where the spirits openly and lawlessly materialize, and in a way destructive of public order and menacing to values and prolific of hurts that are open, public, civic, national, pertaining to property, crime, health life For stopping these hurts we must have law The legislation that will stop these hurts must stop their cause Such legislation is politics And such legislation is prohibition!

V Our fifth and last point is the method of prohibition in politics We believe it should be, and will be, by

A NEW PARTY—

A third party, if you please, to become a second and a first in its march to victory. Here are the reasons for the hope that is in us,

(a) The issue is important enough to justify party organization There is no question before the American people so wide and deep The whole country has been aroused at the polls, with discussion of white labor, to determine whether we shall have tariff for revenue or tariff for protection Internal Improvements A National Bank [illegible] have been made party cries The great empire state has felt the shock of contending parties even over the management of her big ditch—the Erie canal Civil service reform is looming up as a great issue But, if questions like these are important enough for party organization, what must be said of this vast liquor question? To-day it overtops every other Civil service reform is a pigmy beside it Tariff for revenue or for protection is hardly comparable even [illegible]

(b) The issue is of [illegible] Millions of [illegible] go down the [illegible] maw [illegible] Material values are lessened by it. It is a constant menace to, and [illegible] assault upon every sacred interest that government exists to foster and shield

(c) The issue is such that party organization is essential to complete success Prohibition antagonizes some very determined interests In abolishing the saloon we strike at two terribly strong passions avarice and the lust for drink The vast money interest behind the saloon has a mighty ally in the widely depraved appetite behind the saloon Now let prohibition be made the law without a party behind it and this is the way things will work The law is in the statute book, but it will not enforce itself Meantime the two great parties push ahead with other issues glad to be rid of this vexing liquor question They are eager for power When in office they wish to stay there They have not been elected on the temperance issue In the large towns the saloon interest is strong and the saloon patrons are numerous and both are ready to knife the party that interferes with their gains and appetites The party in power won't interfere And the law in such a way will be a partial or total failure

This is not mere theory It is true to-day in Iowa and this condition of things accounts for such meager enthusiasm as there is or

THE OFT REPEATED CRY, "PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT"

The Voice asked the mayors of Iowa last March for the results of prohibition, and here are excerpts from some of their replies

"The friends of the law are afraid to enforce it for fear it will injure the republican party"

"I consider the law a failure"

"Not enforced owing to antagonism to sumptuary legislation"

"Can never be enforced Deprives cities of the right to collect license fees"

"Democrats are opposed to the law, republicans are afraid to enforce"

"Increase of saloons, some of them the lowest dives imaginable From prohibition, good Lord deliver us"

See what ringing contrast to these disgraceful confessions are the following testimonies, that might be multiplied, from other mayors of Iowa

"Law enforced—a grand success"

"No saloons, and don't propose to have any"

"Total abolition of saloons law a success"

One does not need to read between the lines to see the reason for the contrast. But who supposes these recreant Iowa mayors [illegible] with such ill-concealed animus to declare the law a failure, would ever have gone on record after this fashion if a prohibition party and prohibition votes had been behind them? No When a great party measure is passed upon by the people and indorsed at the polls, all the splendid machinery of the party is put in operation and its friends are at their official posts to vindicate the wisdom of the measure and make it a success Why should prohibition be [illegible] forever denied this high distinction

(d) "Our friends, the enemy," necessitate party organization for prohibition They constitute an aggressive, defiant [illegible] They [illegible] vote solidly against the party that [illegible] them with hostile legislation They care little or nothing for the tariff, or civil service reform or anything else compared with the liquor traffic The saloon is first and last Yet they dare not make it a distinct raised issue, and form a party solely in the interests of that infamous business They know the American people, when brought face to face with the single offensive issue, would bury it under an avalanche of ballots So they play fast and loose with the two existing parties, they fling their vote to the best bidder They have no scruples where or what they favor if so be they can favor, first and last and always, the saloon

How is this organized cohesive, unscrupulous vote to be met? We believe by compelling it to unmask itself in a distinct issue with prohibition, revealing its purpose to dominate every [illegible] The tactics of the enemy necessitate prohibition party organization

SHALL WE IMITATE THE TACTICS OF THE RUM POWER.

Dr Spear suggests that "the friends of restrictive legislation can do no better than to imitate the strategy of the rum power" It seems to us he utterly misconceives the situation There is a tremendous difficulty in the way They are people of another sort from the liquor league variety They have consciences, and they are supposed to think it worth while to heed them. They are asked to toss their suffrages back and forth, now to this party, now to that to get what? Not prohibition that everybody concedes Not even a sign board pointing to prohibition but a little restriction, with a sanction to sell it a half loaf with poison in it There are, therefore two troublesome things in the way of prohibitionists imitating the strategy of the enemy It would not give them what they want, and it would be utterly unprincipled Why will good men persist in their talk of expediency and policy when with tens of thousands it is the imperative authority of conscience that is at the helm? And if Dr Crosby should here say, as he has said "Men are too apt to call their taste or their opinion or their interest or their blind prejudice by the sacred name of conscience," we would kindly suggest that he, too is a man, and we would respectfully ask whether he has not come dangerously near furnishing in himself an illustration of his own words in saying "To us as Christians the most peremptory argument against the expediency of a prohibitory law is that it is a reflection upon the [illegible] of the world" That may be his conscience, but it is not the conscience of his brethren of the same communion who by assembly [illegible] have declared that they will [illegible] with [illegible] the utter extermination of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage [illegible] Christian conscience and public opinion and the strong arm of the civil law

[illegible] THE TWO GREAT [illegible]

Necessitates party organization for prohibition They refuse to touch prohibition they insolently shut the door in the face of all applications for its endorsement Under fear of a break in their ranks that would lose them an approaching closely contested election in a state or two, they have pledged themselves in some instances to submit a constitutional prohibitive amendment for the suffrages of the people Even these pledges have sometimes been treacherously broken But whether broken or kept, the parties have been at great [illegible] approval whatever of the principle or the policy of prohibition, but simply a disposition to give the people the right of free men to decide for themselves And when the people have decided, as in three or four states, the great parties have said, *so be it* "We have thrown the tub to the whale now let the whale take care of it" and as parties they have left prohibition to enforce itself while they have said to the dear public, "We have given you what you want now we expect you to stick to the party"

But in the vast majority of cases the two parties have absolutely refused even to let the people speak their mind on this matter They have shown an ill-concealed disposition to cater to the whisky interest They have had their platform padded with "personal liberty," and "rights of property," and "sumptuary legislation" They have had their eye always on that compact, solid, vengeful liquor vote, held in unprincipled hands, ready instantly to punish the party that dare put hostile hands on the traffic that vote represents And we appeal not to the prejudices and passions, but to the calm, sober judgments of our readers, whether that will remain unalterably the attitude of the two great parties, so long as three-fourths or nine-tenths of those who believe in prohibition continue to vote with their respective parties

The reasoning of Dr Spear on this matter of a third party is specious but we challenge its soundness He is a skilled dialectician of acknowledged ability and power but in this instance we must refuse to follow his logic. Over and over again, in varied form, he puts his argument, which is in substance this "A third political party must either be where it is—i. e, in a minority or where it is not—i. e, in a majority. In the former case it can effect nothing in legislation In the latter case it is not needed, for other parties will do the work therefore a third party is not desirable, and can not succeed" Mr Joseph Cook has already punctured this fallacy by the parallel statement in proof of the impossibility of [illegible] "A body can not move where it is, and it can not move where it is not therefore it can not move at all" But [illegible] and the logic [illegible] against the fact.

DR. SPEAR'S FALLACIES

Mark how the fallacy from another new point The logic is just as applicable to a second party as to a third Take a statement anywhere, at random, from his article, and see—*e g* "The majority of the people speaking through the ballot box [illegible] his country, and this majority has no use for a third party and will not use it" [illegible] Again "Such [illegible] itself into power, and this it cannot do until the majority of the voters shall [illegible] its views and when, if ever, this becomes a fact the party will be wholly unnecessary [illegible] Every word of this sentence [illegible] just as perfectly [illegible] third Again "Prohibitionists cannot [illegible] themselves into power until they get the [illegible] popular opinion on their side The [illegible] being given, such a party is not needed" This is as true of a second party as of a third Again "If they are successful in leading the people generally to adopt their views, the end they desire will be gained without organizing a third party for that purpose" In precisely the same manner, were there only one party in the field, "the end would be gained without organizing a second party for that purpose" Thus the logic, so seemingly terrible in its [illegible], disappears in a truism or an absurdity

But let us look at this logic from another side "No party," says Dr Spear "will ever seek the votes of the prohibitionists upon a condition that in its judgment, involves the loss of a larger number of votes" A political truism, of course Political leaders care nothing for opinions they do not get voiced at the polls And if they are to have the votes of temperance men in any contingency, they will look on with serene indifference, while temperance men [illegible] agitation and education [illegible] So long as the party leaders are sure of the temperance vote without prohibitory legislation, and are sure of the loss of the liquor vote if they enact prohibitory legislation, will Dr Spear rise and explain when prohibition is likely to get on our statute books?

"No new party is needed," he says, "when public opinion demands a prohibitory law" We suppose it is exactly at this point he would put prohibition's success. But how is public sentiment to demand a prohibitory law? It must not be demanded by votes, says Dr Spear. Prohibitionists must keep within the party. And yet, *presto*, "voters," says Dr. Spear, "are the only things the old party is in wholesome fear of"

It is not the question whether there are more prohibitionists than there are license men "Standing up to be counted" can only be done at the ballot box and the old party says, "Not at our ballot box" If there were ten prohibitionists to one license man, or twenty to one, and the prohibitionists were to stick to the party, as Dr Spear says they should—i e "work within the party," "support the candidates thereof," "agitate and agitate the question of prohibition," "seek to elevate the party up to the standard of their views"—[illegible] talk [illegible] the politicians would [illegible] "adjust their action to the fact?" But the fact being fixed that the prohibition vote is sure to the party there would be precious little adjustment to it beyond what is already so painfully apparent—viz, a complete political indifference to it. But [illegible] certain that there are more prohibitionists ready to repudiate the party, if their convictions are not heeded, than there are liquor men to repudiate the party if their convictions are not heeded, and we should see a [illegible] eagerness to cater to the [illegible] vote and [illegible] uncommon dumbness of [illegible] the party [illegible] new [illegible] Neither of the old parties furnishes the opportunity for this repudiation by prohibitionists [illegible] "out of the frying pan into the fire" [illegible] protest against the heat of [illegible]

The effectual way of rebuking the party [illegible] for their subserviency to the [illegible] interests is by

"STANDING UP TO BE COUNTED"

The only effectual way of getting counted is by a third party The most effectual way of making public sentiment, and getting more to be counted, is by party organization One campaign on the distinct issue of prohibition, conducted like the Fremont campaign of '56 on the distinct issue of anti-slavery, would evoke more conscience and root more conviction than ten years of talk inside the old party The straightest surest, swiftest, honestest road to prohibition is by a third party For all who believe in prohibition on this mighty cause to the front [illegible] History will repeat itself in '88, '90 will repeat itself in '92 and we will not be particular about names Dr Spear may deny that victory has come by a third or new party All the same, we shall have prohibition

NOTE AND COMMENT

Cincinnati has a municipal debt of nearly $[illegible] Third-class cities with first-class debts are numerous in the United States

There is a member of the Nebraska legislature named Hardwood If the Hon Mr Hardwood is [illegible] he is doubtless the right kind of a man for the position.

Surgeon General Hammond, who has been [illegible] in a few weeks, in a speech the other day prophesied that "in less than a thousand years we shall all be bald"

George Bancroft at 85 does almost as much work each day as he did when 45 While he is revising and "polishing" he considers an average of 500 words a day a fair progress

The Hon Frank W. Palmer, late postmaster of Chicago, is reported to have purchased the Knoxville (Tenn) *Chronicle*, the leading republican paper of that section It is reported that he will take charge about January 15

A very noticeable change has taken place in the grass growth of the open sheep plains of Australia since its civilization The grass originally grew in large tussocks some little distance apart, but now has assumed the appearance of a sward, owing to its having been stocked with sheep and cattle, and from [illegible] seeds trampled into the ground where [illegible] consequence of fresh [illegible] it germinated

Dogs doomed to die in London do not suffer half as much as men who pay the extreme penalty In the chemical death chamber [illegible] the dogs trot into the tempting [illegible] lie down, curl themselves round and round, fall asleep and so go to that bourn whence no four footed traveler ever returns. The chamber is filled with carbonic vapor produced by passing [illegible] a mixture—composed of chloroform and bisulphide of carbon.

A retired newspaper man (fortunate soul) writes to the Troy *Times* telling of a pleasing experience with Mr Vanderbilt: "I went to interview Mr V," he says, "and the big man was strikingly silent. 'Surely you wouldn't hinder a newspaper man making a few dollars,' I [illegible] 'A talk from you is worth a great deal. I made a handsome sum out of my first interview with you' 'Well, by George I like a man who can make money out of me,' said the railway king It takes a smart man [illegible] away with your questions"

A western pork raiser thus tells how he cured his drove of hog cholera "As soon as the animals were taken sick I turned them out of the pens and began to drive them to warm up their blood The first day I drove them three miles and the second day two miles They would vomit freely while being driven. After the second day they showed signs of improvement, which continued, and finally all the hogs recovered" An Abbeville county, S C, farmer, whose hogs have never been attacked by the disease, attributes their immunity to a quart of turpentine slops which he gave them weekly.

When Largo, the quaint Scotch village where Alexander Selkirk was born, set up a bronze statue to that ne'er-do-well the other day it almost went demented. There were triumphal arches and what not, and best of all a "trades procession," in which the men carried a boat christened Robinson Crusoe while the lassies in their fishwife costume baited lines. Two of the most prominent figures were one representing the popular hero himself in a goatskin dress and the other a reproduction of Friday in a costume, or want of costume, which seems to have shocked the more respectable villagers

A number of steamers are running in the waters of Equatorial Africa on errands of the gospel The Henry Wright is in use at Zanzibar and Mombasa the Henry Wright and the Ilala are navigating the Nyassa; the Eleanor is engaged on the Victoria Nyanza the Good News raised steam on the Tanganyika, and the Peace has made her first trip on the Congo, above Stanley Falls The Charles Jansen is under construction for the Nyanza and the Henry Venn has been completed at a cost of $30,000, for voyaging on the Niger, She is intended to replace one of that name wrecked and damaged after rendering valuable service to the missionaries

The sacrifice of horses as part of public worship has survived among some Christians in the Russian empire, one of whose newspapers says the custom exists among the orthodox islanders of M[illegible], about twenty-five versts from the monastery of Walaam, where there is a chapel dedicated to the prophet Elias Several times every year three oxen and sometimes more, are brought by Christian pilgrims to the chapel, in front of which they are solemnly slaughtered amid the ringing of bells. The dead beasts however are not now burned, as they formerly were, but are boiled and the pilgrims together with the villagers, make a hearty dinner out of the sacred beast

PRESS PITH

A stove pipe brings the haughtiest man down to a common level Particularly if it starts suddenly before the haughty one has had time to pick out his seat —Fall River Herald

A Shadow of the Pine (Novel)—"Come, now, Bertie, kiss your little sister and make up with her," said mamma to 10-year-old boy "What! the Pawnee chief! bow low to the pale face (Cry Baby)! Mother, you ask too much" Tidbits

A lawyer in an eastern state, whose reputation in the community was not very high, met an old gentleman and said to him: "Do you know, Mr B——, that I am a direct descendant of Miles Standish?" "Is it possible?" was the reply "What a descent!" —Argosy

"Just got sweet $400 on my own note," said young Hardup, "and I feel like a great man at the moment" "How's that?" said his friend "'Cause somebody else has to pay for it?" "No, no exactly that but I've got such a good start on paper" —Brooklyn Eagle

A beautiful woman, with an artificially heightened color, once said to Gen Shields "How is it that, having obtained so much glory, you still seek for more?" "Ah, madam," he replied, with more force than politeness, "how is it that you, who have so much beauty, should still put on paint?" —San Francisco Argonaut.

The king of the Samoan islands has sent as a gift to President Cleveland a jug of liquor, a drink of which will keep a man drunk for three weeks We violate no confidence in stating that the president will not open this jug until the next delegation of Missouri officeseekers strikes the White house.—Philadelphia Press

Manager of star actress (to hotel proprietor) "You can tell the reporters that Mlle Zam Zum has forty trunks on the way, one of which is filled with diamonds," Hotel proprietor (with a look of relief "I am very glad to hear it, sir, but we don't want the trunks for publication, we want them simply as a guarantee of good faith"—New York Times.

Keep your children healthy and good natured by giving them Ghirardelli's [illegible] Chocolate. 13

FROM OLYMPIA.

Proposition to Donate $1500 to the Good Templars' Orphans' Home.

A Cruel Act of Omission by the Legislature—The Question of Weight of Paper in a Public Document.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 12.

Your correspondent has been laboring under the impression that the present legislative assembly was one of the most humane bodies in existence and one that would be most unwilling to throw stumbling-blocks in the way of any person or persons tending to their reformation. This opinion was changed this morning, when the following touching appeal was read to the house

"To the Honorable Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory We, your unassuming petitioners, citizens and qualified electors of Washington territory, would respectfully represent that our present surnames is difficult of pronunciation and orthography to English-speaking people, among whom we reside, and therefore a source of frequent profanity to our neighbors, and of great inconvenience and distress to ourselves, and liable to produce temporary, if not permanent aberration of mind in your petitioners we would therefore humbly petition your honorable body to pass an act changing our names respectively from Friedrick Theilsiefze and Alwina Theilsiefze to Frederick Tielsifred and Alvina Tielsifred, and that of our infant son from Frederick Theilsiefze to Frederick Tielsifred, and as in duty bound, etc."

Instead of sympathizing with the petitioners and hastening to their relief, the house, after a good deal of merriment, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which was carried, and the unfortunate document was consigned to that bourne from which no documents ever return, and this two persons are doomed to carry this extraordinary name down even to the third and fourth generations, and the offspring mentioned in the petition will be compelled to bear the nomen transmitted to him without even his permission The case is indeed a sad one, and whether this act of the legislature will work disastrously to those concerned remains to be seen No doubt the change of name from Theilsiefze to Tielsifred was, as one honorable gentleman remarked, no improvement on the original, but rather falling from the frying pan into the fire nevertheless the prayer, if granted, might have saved an entire family from [illegible] and the people of the neighborhood from constant arrest for profanity

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Tacoma *Ledger* of to-day in an editorial on this subject makes the following remark: "As a matter of fact, the sample copy of the message sent to bidders is printed upon thirty-eight pound paper" Your correspondent having heard it stated very explicitly that the sample copies were printed on forty-eight pound paper, took the trouble of examining into the matter and found on weighing the paper used in the governor's message that ten sheets weighed a pound avoirdupois. This would evidently entitle it to be called forty-eight pound paper in any sense of the word, and it now rests with the legislature to see that the contract on this basis is completely fulfilled, as there is a difference of about 5½ cents between the two qualities of the paper, amounting to somewhere about $800 It is to be hoped that at least the territory may be dealt with fairly and justly, no matter who does the printing.

ORPHANS' HOME.

A bill will be introduced to-morrow, the substance of which will be as follows:

"That the sum of $1500 be appropriated out of the territorial treasury for the purpose of assisting in the establishment, equipment and maintenance of an Orphans' Home in this territory, under the auspices and control of the grand lodge I. O. G. T. of Washington territory and British Columbia.

Provided, That no part of said sum appropriated shall be paid until the said grand lodge shall have erected a building for said Home and become the possessor of real property, the value of which shall not be less than $1500.

Section 2 provides that no money shall be paid out of the treasury for this purpose until satisfactory proof has been presented to the auditor that the provision of the first section has been complied with.

The organization of an orphans' home is such an important matter that it requires but little comment at the hands of a reporter, and the erection of such an institution will be not only a credit but a benefit to the entire territory.

PERSONAL.

Among visitors to the capital city we noticed Mr Davies, of Seattle, proprietor of one of the most extensive book stores on the Northwest coast also Miss Jennie Collins, of South Bay, who has returned from visiting friends in California

JEFF DAVIS STIRRED UP.

The Head of the Late Confederacy Writes a Letter in Reply to an Unpleasant Circular.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—Some one in order to annoy Jefferson Davis, recently mailed to him at his home in Beauvoir, Miss., a sheet headed "A Summary," containing the following paragraph:

Benedict Arnold first traitor to American liberty learned his patriotism in Hiram Masonic lodge, No. 1 New Haven, Conn and died a Freemason in good and regular standing. Aaron Burr, another traitor to the government plotted his treason in Royal Arch cipher and also died a Free and Accepted Mason in good and regular standing. Jefferson Davis a Free and Accepted Mason, led the great rebellion and the fact did not even taint his Masonic standing but did have much to do in securing his pardon

Mr Davis inclosed the sheet to his friend, Col. J. L. Power, of Jackson, Miss., secretary of the grand lodge of Mississippi Masons, with the following letter

Dear Sir I have received, with others of a similar character the inclosed sheet, having a paragraph underlined to secure my attention; and I send it to you to attract your notice. Under the head of "Summary" is a concentrated distillation of malice and mendacity The main attack seems to be against the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons and as many slanderers have heretofore done the writer avails himself of a sectional prejudice existing against me to point his attack against Free Masonry and in less than the three underscored lines perpetrates at least as many false hoods

1 I, Jefferson Davis, am not and never have been a Free and Accepted Mason

2 As a citizen of the sovereign state of Mississippi I obeyed her commands and, as sovereigns can not rebel neither led nor followed a rebellion great or small

3 As I had no Masonic standing, the assertion that it was not tainted by the imputed act of mine [illegible] not upon a fact but upon a misrepresentation

4 Masonry could not have had "much to do with securing my pardon" As I have never been pardoned, [illegible] for a pardon, or appealed to Masonry to [illegible] the benefit of the writ of habeas [illegible] have the constitutional [illegible] American citizen to be confronted with my accusers

[illegible] possible inference, I will add that my father was a Mason and I was reared to regard [illegible] with respect, and have never felt [illegible] other than that which [illegible] to a very secret society Viewing Free Masonry at a distance and judging the tree by its fruit I have believed it to be in itself good. Respectfully and truly yours

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The water rents collected at Victoria for the year 1884 were $28,[illegible], and for 1885 they increased to $[illegible]4,532, a gain of $6005.

The flour mill and sawmill at 150 mile house were burned down on the morning of the 7th and a large quantity of flour destroyed. The saw and planing machinery were saved The fire is supposed to have originated from a small stove on the upper floor of the mill.

The Victoria *Times* says A large number of new buildings of a superior description will be built next summer Mr F Reynolds will erect a three story brick block at the corner of Yates and Douglas and opposite the new hotel block already contracted for on the Odd Fellows ground A two-story brick will be erected by Mr Green corner of Broad street and Trounce alley

Victoria *Times* The latest news from Granite creek reports the weather to be cold at Nicola but no snow Cattle men have not fed any stock This is the mildest winter they ever had The residents of the valley have been enjoying themselves turkey shooting The company working the mine at upper Nicola are vigorously pushing forward their tunnels. Large pack trains and a number of siwash trains are freighting from Nicola to the mines. All the lakes throughout the other valleys have frozen over. Weather at the mines mild, with about six inches of snow

IDAHO

Hailey *Times*, January 5 The vote taken yesterday for the issuing of bonds in a sum not to exceed $20,000, for the purpose of erecting a first class school building in Hailey, resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of the same. It may therefore be set down as a fact that Hailey will have one of the best school houses on Wood river, in the near future.

If faithfully used, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will remove the scrofulous taint in whatever form it may appear.

LIGHT ON THE BIBL

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Notes from an Old Manuscript—Its Genuineness Discussed—A Samaritan Chronicle which Goes Back to the Beginning

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We are also told that the new colonists pe[illegible] tioned the King of Assyria to be taught the r[illegible] ligion of the Jews, and that he sent them [illegible] Jewish priest to teach it to them, and that th[illegible] added it on after a curious fashion, to the va[illegible] ious forms of idolatry which they had impo[illegible] from their different localities, and hence esta[illegible] lished a mongrel sort of worship, which becam[illegible] afterward purified, but which neverthele[illegible] rendered them obnoxious to the Jews of Jud[illegible] all the more so because they intermarried wi[illegible] the remnant of the tribes of Israel which h[illegible] escaped the captivity, thus forming a race [illegible] mongrel as their religion. It is about 2600 yea[illegible] since this event took place, but this ancie[illegible] worship of the Samaritans exists to this day, [illegible] also does the bitter antagonism which they a[illegible] the Jews mutually entertain for each other

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Anyhow, here was the son of a prince in distress, and here was an extremely ancient and curious manuscript for sale The youth looked such a scamp, however, that he did not enlist my sympathies. I suspected that he had lost his money by gambling, which proved afterwards to be the case, so when he said he considered the manuscript worth $10 I offered him $1, on which he retired indignantly A few days later, however, he reappeared,

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And I retain possession of the manuscript. It is on coarse parchment of a yellowish brown color, two feet six inches long and fifteen inches wide It was evidently originally longer, but has been torn off One edge has been subjected to the action of fire The writing is in transverse columns, each column thirteen inches long by five wide and containing from sixty to seventy lines. The characters are of the old Samaritan type, small, rude, and irregular, differing in many important respects from the ancient Hebrew, and illegible to a good modern Hebrew scholar to whom I have shown it. I have no doubt, however, that it could be deciphered by an expert in such matters, who would also be able to establish from the formation of the characters its antiquity

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The book opens much in accordance with the biblical narrative, but no less than four chapters are devoted to the history of Balaam and his death, being an enlargement of one biblical verse. The conquest of Shechem by Joshua contains an account of the miraculous discomfiture of the enemy, and of

A LETTER SENT BY HIM

Announcing it to Eleazer, the priest, fastened to the wings of a dove. It contains also the account of a new league against the children of Israel under a king called Saubac, in conjunction with the kings of five other towns, which can all now be identified. A thrilling narrative of the battle which takes places between Joshua and these kings at El Sejjun, on the ancient Megiddo (Armageddon) is also given. With this episode the history of the war ends. The chief value of the book lies, however, in the light it throws upon the ancient geography of Samaria. Out of a total of thirty one places mentioned by it, thirteen are within the confines of Samaria, and most of these are not to be found in the bible.

The Samaritan chronicle goes back to the beginning, and gives the astronomical reckoning from Adam. Some of its topographical details are of much value. Thus it contains a list of twenty two towns where the high priest who succeeded Tobias resided, all being apparently in Samaria as far as they can be identified. It is known that in the second and third centuries the Samaritans were in a flourishing condition, and had colonies in Egypt and even a synagogue in Rome. The chronicle gives their possessions in Palestine as allotted by the high priest, Baba, the Great, about 300 years after the destruction of Jerusalem. This description is interesting, as it seems to include all Palestine, with the exception of Judea proper, to the mountains of which the Jews are by this description confined.

At a later period the chronicle gives a list of those towns which were inhabited by the Samaritans after the Hegira. This is a period when very little is known of this nation.

THE PLACES MENTIONED

Extend nearly over the whole of Palestine outside of Judea, and colonies are also mentioned in Damascus, Cairo and Baalbek. There is a ruin about five miles from Haifa called Keir Samir, or the town of the Samaritans, which I occasionally visit to grub for inscriptions, which was one of their colonies. Those at Gerar lasted till the present century but none are to be found now outside of Nablous. It is only to be expected that the chronicle should center all the holy places of the Samaritans at Shechem or Nablous.

The fifth article of the Samaritan creed was the assertion that Gerizim was the chosen abode of God upon earth. Here Adam and Seth raised altars. Here Melchisedec, servant of the most high God, was met by Abraham, for Gerizim the Samaritans hold to the present day is the highest mountain in the world, and the only one not covered by the flood. Here Abraham offered up Isaac, the very spot being shown on the eastern brow of the mountain and, indeed, as Dean Stanley has argued, it is likely to be here as at Jerusalem, as Josephus and the Talmudists affirm. Gerizim was also the site of Jacob's vision, and, finally, it was on Gerizim, and not on Ebal, just opposite, as stated in the bible, that, according to the Samaritans, Joshua erected, first an altar, afterward the tabernacle, and lastly a temple.

The fourth and last of the known ancient sacred books of the Samaritans is the fire-tried manuscript. It consists of 217 leaves, containing the law from the twenty-ninth verse of the first chapter of Genesis to the blessing of Moses in Deuteronomy. It is much worn. The letters are not so small as those of Abishua's roll, nor as large as those of the latter roll. The hand is steady and uniform, and the character of the letters indicates that it is of very ancient date. A note at the end of the book of Numbers connects the manuscript with a story in the Samaritan book of Joshua. It runs:

"It came out from the fire by the power of the Lord to the hand of the king of Babel in the presence of Zerubbabel the Jew, and was not burnt. Thanks be to the Lord for the law of Moses."

OREGON.

A public library is to be established in Prineville.

Benj Casey, of Helix, shipped the last of his wheat, 6000 bushels, last week.

E G Conant, of Prineville, lost a thoroughbred jack last week by death. It was valued at $1000.

The Lakeview *Examiner* says: Ayer & Poor, of Fort Bidwell, Modoc county, California, are feeding 600 head of cattle at their ranch.

The Ochoco mines are looming up. The prospects are good, and the miners are getting things in good shape for a big run next spring.

The people living south of Prineville for a distance of seventy five miles have no mail facilities whatever, and their nearest postoffice is Prineville.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Joseph, Union county. The members of it contemplate building a $1500 church building during the coming summer.

The dwelling of C. E. Fell, of Heppner, caught fire on New Year's night and sustained damages to the extent of $200, covered by insurance. Mr. Fell lost a dwelling and its contents, about a year ago by fire, on which he had no insurance.

Mr Zachariah Beard, familiarly known as "Uncle Zach," of Tangent, died Monday night, after a brief illness, at the advanced age of 82 years. Deceased, who has been a resident of the county for twenty years, was a brother of John Beard of that place, and father of postmaster Beard of Tangent.

Last Friday night the large barn of Thomas Keating, who lives about twenty miles east of Baker City, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The barn was one of the largest in the county, and the loss will be a heavy blow to Mr Keating. Five horses, about fifty tons of hay and a large number of other valuables were burned.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A new $5000 school house is to be erected in Puyallup.

The right leg of Mrs. Edwards, of Tacoma was broken Tuesday by a runaway accident.

Mr Samuel Wilkeson, Jr, will soon commence the erection of a fine brick block on his lots adjoining the Ouimette building in Tacoma.

Thomas Smith, an old resident of Puget sound, died at Seattle Tuesday morning of apoplexy. The deceased was of Irish descent, aged about 45 years, and first came to the Sound twenty years ago.

The newspaper war at Tacoma between the *News* and *Ledger*, which has been waged for the past week with unabated fury, resulted Tuesday in a knock down between Mr Comerford, city editor of the *News*, and Mr Spofford, of the *Ledger*. The weapons used were umbrellas, and during the fracas Mr Comerford slipped and fell, his head striking on the handle of his umbrella, almost punching his eye out.

Yakima *Signal*: Within 600 yards of the east portal of the proposed Cascade tunnel is the embryo Summit City. As yet it has not assumed the metropolitan airs which the proprietors confidently hope for it, but there are a number of hastily thrown together board houses, a few tents and a party from Seattle are putting up a store building with the intention of stocking the same with general merchandise. The town site consists of 160 acres, forty of which are platted.

MONTANA

There are ninety convicts in the territorial penitentiary.

The Deer Lodge county commissioners have fixed their tax levy for the year at [illegible] mills.

New Northwest: Although the new wing of the penitentiary is expected to be completed with the last finish of plaster to-morrow night no convicts will be placed in it until February 1 it being in the meantime strongly heated to take out all moisture from walls or plaster.

John Harrington, at Butte on the 6th, quarrelled with his wife, and dashed out her brains with an adze. He said she was a drunkard, and struck him, when he lost control of himself, and didn't recall what he did. His sister-in-law, however, believes Harrington to be insane, and denies that her sister, his wife, ever drank any liquor.

Helena *Herald*: On the morning of the 7th inst a broken rail on the Utah and Northern railroad, near the Idaho-Montana line, ditched the north bound passenger train. After the engine, express and second-class cars had safely passed, the rail broke, throwing off the track the first-class coach, the sleeper and Superintendent Blickensderfer's car, which was attached to the train. The injured were H. C. Hommer, of Garrison, Conductor Farrell and three passengers. No one was seriously hurt.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE has proved its efficiency by a test of three-quarters of a century. 2

A RUN TO ROTTERDAM.

Notes of a Trip to the Land of Dutch Thrift and Cheeses.

How an Unpleasant Roommate Was Got Rid of—The Chief Commercial Commodity of Holland—Some Rainy Weather

Written for the Oregonian.

Our party consisted of three persons, a writer of books, whom I will call Historicus, his son Historicus Junior, and myself.

Several things had occurred to delay considerably our departure on our holiday trip. It was, therefore, not till the Rotterdam boat had begun to move away from the Harwich quay that we quite realized our position. We had an uneasy feeling that something would occur at the last moment to prevent our leaving England. But now we were actually on the boat, and England was on our lee, or our weather bow, or our port bow. As I am not a practical sailor I decline to commit myself to any one of the three. When we were well out on the German ocean, and straining our eyes to catch a last glimpse of the shores of our country had become unprofitable work, I turned my attention to our fellow passengers.

There was one who particularly attracted my attention and awakened in me a kind of sad interest. I came across him in the saloon. He had a watery eye and a [illegible] complexion. He was drinking glass after glass of [illegible]. He was a teetotaler, he said, and didn't think traveling by sea [illegible] to drink [illegible] to prevent him from being ill. He took it as a medicine. I asked him if he was often on the sea. He said he went from London to Rotterdam and back twice a week. We talked about the drink question a good deal. I asked him if he had signed the pledge. He said no—he despised a man who could not stand firm by his own strength of will. I told him I was proud to have made the acquaintance of a man of his principles, and we shook hands warmly.

About this time there was a heavy sea on. Historicus and I were on deck. The ship began to go up and down like a see-saw in good working order. It occurred to us that it was bedtime. We got to our berths pretty quickly but we didn't act in an undignified manner. We, so to speak "folded our tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away." Our cabin was about six feet square. It contained four bunks. A very short man, I think, could hardly have got in or out of the upper ones without assistance. He would have to be put away, like a book, and

TAKEN DOWN WHEN REQUIRED

We had fondly hoped that we three were to have this desirable apartment to ourselves. But alas for the vanity of human wishes, on our descent we found one of the bunks occupied by a stranger—a long man. There seemed to be about seven feet odd of him, and he was doubled up like a folding foot-rule. He occupied one of the bottom bunks and Historicus Junior lay opposite him. The long stranger was awake and eyed us with a malevolent glance. He regarded us as intruders. My heart bled for him. I determined that we and he should not spend the night in the same cabin if our presence pained. Historicus and I undressed and put ourselves away on our shelves. Presently Historicus Junior snorted in his sleep and the long stranger started. I said to Historicus "I thought he would be taken bad before long. I hope it won't be severe." The long man moved uneasily.

"No," said Historicus, "I don't think he'll be violent." The long man suddenly sat up and knocked his head against the bunk above him. I replied carelessly "Well, so long as he doesn't bite it's of no consequence and—" Before I could say anything more the long man had leaped out of his bunk. "Good heavens, gentlemen," he ejaculated "what does this mean? You're not going about with a lunatic, surely?"

Hastily clutching his clothes, with one stride he was half out of the door. I begged him earnestly to return to his bunk. There was nothing to be alarmed at. Our friend was subject to fits. That was all, and the sea always made him restless. He didn't always bite when he had fits, and— But the long man waited to hear no more. The cabin door was hastily slammed, and after disturbing the peace of everybody on board by trying to force his way into cabins into which he had no right to go, our long friend spent the rest of the night in taking healthy walking exercise on the deck and (by way of revenge) occasionally indulging in a sort of step-dance immediately over our heads.

IN THE RIVER MAAS

When we awoke we found that the boat was making her way up "the river." We were glad of this, for we had been talking a good deal about the river the previous night, and wondering what time we should get into the river. I noticed that we all talked about "the river," and nobody mentioned its name. I had a vague impression it was the Scheldt, but hesitated about hazarding an opinion, so "the river" it remained for me, and I fancy for a good many other people on board. As we slowly steamed towards Rotterdam, I felt that somehow the scene around me was strangely familiar. I had certainly never been in Holland before, and yet I could swear I had somewhere seen the trees, the houses and the farms that met the view on either side of the river. At last the truth dawned upon me. The houses, so spick and span, and white and tidy, were the originals of those toy houses that had amused me in my early youth. They might, in fact, have been these very toys seen through a strong magnifying glass. It was the same with the trees. They were the toys, a great many sizes larger, all very prim and precise, and each one the counterpart of the other. In the farms too, the effect was the same. Barns, outhouses, fences, even the very animals, down to the chickens, seemed to have been brought straight from a toy merchant's, placed in their present situation, and, under the influence of their native congenial climate, to have attained their present dimensions. In spite of the extreme brightness and cleanliness of the buildings and the sharp outlines of the prim trees and the generally well-to-do air of the country through which we were passing there was also about the scene an air of mournfulness which nothing could wholly obliterate. The flatness of the country and the almost neutral tints of the trees and herbage account for this, no doubt. But I could not help thinking that the country bore its history upon the face of it. It had been wrested from the sea and was hopelessly longing for the salt waves to come rolling over it once more. We talk of people "being out of their element." Go to Holland and you will see a whole country out of its element. It was not till we were nearing the quay at Rotterdam that I found out the name of the river. It is the Maas. The "Maas" of course. Directly the name was heard everybody began talking about it, as if they had been born and bred on the banks of the dear old Maas.

When we had arrived at the hotel and had bathed and breakfasted, it was still early, not 9 o'clock. There is little to see in Rotterdam besides the place itself. In the geography books I believe that the earth is described as being three parts water and one part land. Rotterdam may be roughly summed up in something the same fashion. It is about

HALF LAND AND HALF WATER

Nearly every street has a broad canal in the center of it, and every canal is crowded with shipping. After spending a day at Rotterdam it is difficult to believe that there are canal boats anywhere else in the world. They all seem to be there. The principal thing to see in Rotterdam is the Boompjes, a canal street such as I have described, only broader and longer than its fellows. It is not difficult to give an idea of Rotterdam. Take all the docks in the world, roll them into one, throw in a flavoring of fruit, fresh and [illegible], picture this as being bounded on one side by a river as broad as the Willamette at Portland and you have Rotterdam. It is, without exception, the busiest place I ever saw. The whole population seems turned into dock laborers of various degrees. Except in my street where there doesn't happen to be a canal there is no sidewalk worth speaking of. People not engaged in driving drays, pushing wheelbarrows, rolling tubs, loading or unloading boats, are regarded as more or less in the way and as venturing out of doors at their own personal peril. There is an impression in some people's mind that the Dutch are a slow, heavy, lethargic people. No impression could be more false, at any rate as regards the inhabitants of the towns, Rotterdam in particular. Men women and children, horses and dogs, all work as if their lives depended on what they were doing being concluded by a certain moment. Dogs are to be seen all over the towns harnessed to little carts, and they seem to know as well when and where to stop and where to go as the men in charge of them. In appearance they compare very favorably with the horses, who are the most wretched, half-starved looking animals it is possible to imagine.

In a geography book you will no doubt find that Holland exports a great variety of articles, manufactured and otherwise, but it appeared to me that the staple industry of the country must be the manufacture and exportation of Dutch cheese. Go where you will in Rotterdam, you will come across boats full, carts full, barrows full, barrels full of bright red globes, and one's first impression is that Holland has been invaded and that millions of cannon balls (painted red for some mysterious reason) are being hurried rapidly as possible to the front to deal death and destruction in the ranks of the invaders. But the blushing spheres are intended for less harmful work. They carry with them—not death—only indigestion.

There must be occasions when the Rotterdammers take their pleasure, for just outside the town is

A PRETTY LITTLE PARK,

and it is evident that the people go there sometimes, for there is a restaurant with many little tables, (I wonder if they eat any of their cannon cheeses there) and there is a stand for a tolerably large band. But when we visited the park it was absolutely deserted, perhaps owing to the fact that the rain was coming down in what appeared to be solid sheets. It not only came down. It seemed to come up also—and sideways, and in about ten minutes we looked as if we'd all just been fished out of "the river." Happily we found shelter in a building which, we learned from an inscription outside, was a *cercle*, or club of some kind. Save for one old woman, it was absolutely deserted. Where were the members? Possibly in the counting houses on the Boompjes, transacting business connected with the pink cheeses possibly gone on an expedition to see that the rain was not washing away the dykes, and giving over their country to the mercy of the hungry sea. At any rate they weren't at the *cercle*. The billiard tables were covered with sad colored palls, and the waiters were not visible—died *en masse*, probably. Perhaps, though, they had taken the opportunity to go off to the town, and embark in a little feverish speculation in the pink cheese [illegible] or, perhaps they, as well as the members of the club, had hurried away to see the dykes having it out with the wind and the rain and the waves. We thought of all this, and a good deal more, as we consumed the rolls of bread and butter—no cheese, thank you—brought by the old woman, and disposed of many tall glasses of beer, followed by pale, flabby cigars which seemed, like ourselves, depressed by the state of the weather.

When the rain cleared off a little we wandered forth again, and consoled ourselves by inspecting with exaggerated interest, a statue of Tollens. Who was Tollens? Ah, there you are. Who was Tollens? Well, he was a Dutch poet. The Dutch do not maintain that Tollens was superior to Shakespeare, but they are inclined to think that if Shakespeare had never lived they know who would hold the first rank among poets. I feel glad I have heard of Tollens; for it has given me an idea. I shall use Tollens as a defensive weapon. If people express a surprise at my not having read such and such a work, and assume airs because they have, I shall floor them with Tollens. I shall say, "You know Tollens? No. Not know Tollens never read his great epic "The Boompjes and the Burgomaster" never read his "Dyke Dirges!" Never seen his five thousand sonnets! Don't know any of his poems! Never heard of him! Well, there, if you don't know Tollens—and here my emotion would be too great for words. Capital idea this. I must try it as soon as I get a chance.

I should like to have stayed in Holland long enough to have studied the language. Wonder what Mr Isaac Pitman thinks of it. Appears to me to be spelt phonetically. Not entirely, of course, but to a large extent. The Dutch seem to have an extravagant affection for the letters K and J. They look suspiciously upon C and I. Their motto, so far as language is concerned, appears to be "take care of the K's and the J's, and the C's and the I's will take care of themselves."

K. B.

DEMOCRATS WITHOUT A LEADER

Belief that the President's Non Interference Will Disorganize Parties

Washington Special (Jan. 5) to New York Herald.

The "go as you please policy" of the president, as his declaration of non-interference is now called here, has been much talked of. It pleases those who are opposed to the recommendations of the message, and the silver people are especially delighted. Before the president spoke they were as good as beaten, and the suspension of the coinage seemed certain. But when congressmen yesterday and to-day saw that the president had [illegible] no influence upon the action of congress when they read that in reply to a question whether he thought congress would carry out his recommendation in regard to silver Mr Cleveland answered that "he had no means of knowing what would be done. It was a subject which had now passed beyond his control or direction. He had not the slightest wish or desire to influence in anyway the consideration of congress beyond the methods employed by him in directing their attention to the subject through his official message," then the silver men very naturally felt elated, and they profess confidence now that they can beat any measure of suspension.

Those democrats, on the other hand, who were prepared to cordially and enthusiastically defend and support the president's recommendations felt Mr Cleveland's words as a blow between the eyes.

To both sides this new declaration was a complete surprise. The tone of the message, the positive language which the president has sometimes used to members of congress and his general reputation as a man of strong convictions had combined to give to congressmen the belief that they were to find in him another Andrew Jackson—a man who, when he had once fully made up his mind about the justice and wisdom of a policy, would incline to insist on it, and very probably "make it ugly," as the boys say, for those who opposed such policy. When congress assembled in December there was the usual turmoil, but before the holiday adjournment a considerable number of democratic members had begun to consider their ways. It occurred to them that a policy of some kind was, at any rate, better than no policy at all, or than half a dozen policies. They began to ask themselves whether, after all, it would be a good thing for them, as democrats, to help break down a democratic administration. They had also the very natural desire to stand well with the president.

The more these men pondered over the situation the more clearly they saw that on party grounds and on individual grounds it was well for them to stand by their own administration and it was no exaggeration, therefore, what one of the shrewdest and best informed men in congress said to your correspondent to-day: "If only Mr Cleveland had been content to say nothing," said this gentleman, "he had the game in his own hands. The opposition to his policy was melting away like snow in a thaw. He need not have done anything, if only he had said nothing. We should presently have had a united party, confident and happy with the president as our proper and natural leader. It makes me sick—for what he so needlessly said is a direct invitation to confusion and disorder."

That is not in the least an exaggeration. The present house has a great number of new members. It has a large number of members who have not studied questions like that of silver or the tariff and would perhaps privately confess that they are not able to master them. They are democrats, they would like very much to see their party successful, they very soon after assembling began to feel the need of a leader, and they saw with alarm that the speaker is not in any sense a leader and that Mr. Morrison, their nominal leader, had so little leadership as to begin the session by an attack on his own side. They very naturally inclined to look to the president to lead them.

The president declines. Unfortunately Speaker Carlisle, a man of as good and noble intentions as even Mr Cleveland has also, like Mr Cleveland a theory. His belief is that the speaker of the house ought to preside over its deliberations with dignity, preserve order and be a fair umpire between the contending sides, but that he ought not to try to influence the decisions of the house. The committees ought to be so constituted as to give fair expression to the views of the house, in his belief, and if when he announces them they shall seem to favor the recommendations of the message, this will be very strong evidence of Mr Carlisle's desire to please the administration.

The president and the speaker of the house refuse, therefore, the vacant and gaping place—they will not lead.

Not Likely

Boston Record

The talk about a retaliatory tariff by England is mostly moonshine. That country receives comparatively little from the United States beside food supplies and cotton. To increase the cost of food to her workingmen and cotton to her manufacturers, in order to retaliate upon us for putting a tariff on her goods, would be the worst case of national nose biting on record. John Bull is obstinate, but he isn't such a fool as that.

STRAINED HIS SIDE
No. 11 W 129th St., New York, March 5, 1885.
I am pretty well known in New York as the one armed baggage master at the N. Y. Central Depot. Three months ago, in lifting a heavy trunk, I strained my side dreadfully. I immediately procured an Allcock's Porous Plaster. Every hour I felt less pain. I wore the Plaster three days, then applied another, was well in a week and attending to my business. JAMES B. KENNEDY.

EDUCATIONAL.

How Young Ambition should Climb the Educational Ladder

What Convictions will Lead the Youth to the Topmost Round

By Winn William Johnson

For the first four years the child should be always laughing or playing, or eating or sleeping. For the next three or four years object lessons on the principles of the kindergarten may be judiciously mingled with their play. There may be no public kindergartens, but let every home aim to put the child in happy possession of his physical and mental powers in their conjoint action. Young ambition should begin to climb his youthful ladder at home.

The child who has received by home training these primary conditions is further fitted, according to the varying ability of the parents, to that discipline and instruction which are to unfold and enrich in due time his social and spiritual life.

Little government is required in childhood where the example of the parents is one of love, patience and self denial. But if the prevailing spirit of the household is selfish and worldly, full of care and fretfulness, no amount of formal teaching and external discipline can avail against it. Impatience begets impatience; anger begets anger. The faults and defects of children are usually either the reflection of those of their parents or a reaction against them. Often the surest and easiest way to correct children is for parents to correct themselves. The example of a true life is the most potent of all influences in molding the young. Parents should cultivate the closest fellowship with their children by their ready sympathies and large participation in their joys and sorrows, in their games and tasks. They should have a heart big enough and good enough to furnish sympathy in every childish sorrow. The passing years will deepen this fellowship till authority gives way to counsel and obedience is lost in reverent love.

Too much constraint and control are as hurtful as too little. Experience is often their best teacher. What is learned by their own mental effort is best learned.

It was 200 years ago Comenius said: "Let things that have to be done be learned by doing them." A great many pupils are not willing to pay the price of genuine success—that is, untiring study in the most economical directions—hard labor. Those pupils, as well as teachers that are unwilling to work can never expect mental power that may individualize their name as great.

The training of the household should closely unite itself with that of the community. It is in passing to the larger range of life which society offers that the child encounters his first great dangers, and especially calls for the aid of parents. The public school is a peculiarly fit and helpful means at this point. By the support, supervision and intelligent interest of worthy parents, our public schools should be placed far beyond the competition of private schools in all appliances for physical, mental and moral development. The larger and more promiscuous attendance gives better conditions for self restraint and mutual forbearance, for power of abstraction in the study room, and for breadth of mental outlook in the recitation. The public school by virtue of these larger interests and more varied circumstances, must ever be superior to the private school in its preparation for the work and duties of life.

High and lofty ideals of manhood and womanhood, love of right, purity of habits, honesty and industry—these should be inspired and made impressive and attractive by school work. The conscientious teacher—and there should be no other—will carefully and widely discriminate between love of fun and noise, violation of petty rules and those moral offenses, such as lying, cheating, idleness and lack of honor, and will measure his reprobation accordingly.

The pupils of our public schools should be especially protected from undue excitement, from nervous fatigue and overwork.

The utmost care is demanded to save them from the intensity and ferment of this age of feverish unrest and excessive mental activity. Our schools should be quiet retreats affording the best conditions for the natural unfolding of the powers, where love of intelligence is awakened, high aims inspired and [illegible] self restraint and industry are earnestly inculcated.

To be good thinkers and workers it is of preeminent importance that we secure for pupils regular, healthy and proportionate discipline. It is for this reason that we look upon external stimulus as hurtful, and would suppress rather than stimulate, any rivalry or emulation that did not arise from the incentives of the mind itself, and would, therefore banish prizes from every school and college in the land.

We fail to understand why many of our higher seats of learning foster this pernicious emulation, this love of notoriety, by material prizes bestowed in public. Within the last quarter of a century there have been wonderful changes in the training of our public schools. The tendency of education at the present day is more and more in favor of the practical, and less in the direction of the speculative, although there are some systems in vogue in our cities that deal in cramming with too little teaching of broad and suggestive principles.

Agesilaus, a very wise old king of Sparta, was once asked this question: "What shall we teach our youth?" Reflecting a moment, he made this reply: "Those things they will need to practice when they become men." We, with the accumulated wisdom of nearly 3000 years, too frequently crowd the mind with what they will never need to practice, and with what, oftimes, by the time they reach the meridian of life is recalled only as a confused dream. We do worse. We fill the mind with vague abstractions, with tedious formulas, with light and useless accomplishments, to the exclusion of a thorough and critical knowledge of the Queen's pure English.

Taking a general survey of the past we shall not fail to notice the one prominent characteristic of fixedness. The good was that which had been, relations must continue as they have been. The idea of development or growth to things new and better was wholly wanting. Hence he was wisest who knew most of the past, he was the best man who was most strict to custom and tradition of the past. The mind was a receptacle, the memory was the preeminent and all important faculty and he was the best scholar who remembered most accurately and fully to the least jot and tittle the recorded wisdom of the past. The result of such education was absolute enslavement of the intellect in servile dependence upon authority. It made men distrust their own experience, and fear as the whispering of evil spirits, the suggestions of their own judgments.

Under this education China and India are where they were 300 years ago. This spirit followed our Christian civilization for centuries. Men feared to think and reason.

When the priest warned Galileo against dangerous speculations concerning the solar system, he pointed his telescope toward Jupiter and his satellites and bade him look for himself but he dare not.

It is quite impossible for us to conceive how dead is the life of such an age to all passing opportunities. Spain is the most marked example that has brought the old so near our own times. The world had learned of Harvey of the circulation of the blood one hundred and fifty years before Spain allowed it to be taught in her universities. When, in 1771, officials with some public spirit proposed to clean the streets of Madrid the case was submitted to the physicians, who forbade it, because, having looked through all their books, they could find no instances in the past in which their ancestors had allowed the streets to be cleaned, and what would result from the experiment they would not answer for.

In the new civilization, that dates its birth from the fifteenth century because of the invention of the art of printing at that time, the *mind* is not a receptacle, nor memory its chief faculty, but a power to be developed—its faculties to be all trained in harmony.

We cannot become well educated by being mere imitators of the past. Pupils cannot sit in the schoolroom as so many cribs to be filled by the teacher—sit as subjects of the cramming system for a number of years and come out intelligent in more than an ordinary degree.

All must learn to do by doing. The truly enterprising mind will become intelligent in any honorable calling. The plowman may be a Washington or a Franklin if imbued with the spirit of progress, but, if wedded to old methods of thinking and doing he may be a brother to the dark clod which he turns. It is in every way creditable to handle the yard-stick and measure tape, but there is a degree of insignificance in having a mind whose views, plans and motives are as short as the stick and as narrow as the tape.

Sir William Hamilton said: "There is nothing great in the world but man; there is nothing great in man but mind."

The arena of the Roman amphitheater stained with the mingled blood of man and beast—the bloody wars of the dark ages—the tilts and tournaments of the age of chivalry, at which fair hands wove garlands of flowers to wreathe the brow of the cruel victor, whose heart was as dark and treacherous as the love of power and authority can produce—each are an embodiment of the general conviction that there is nothing great in the world but man, but with a few exceptions, we have no evidence that they realized that there is nothing great in man but mind.

Teach the youth of the present to bow not to physical energy, but to mental force and energy, not to dote upon physical feats as the Roman emperors or even the more modern kings of Europe, but to be nobly proud of the feats of intellect. Teach them that the intellectual acquisitions of nations is an exponent of their civilization and should enter more largely into the conditions of their economy. Let the rising generation understand that our age requires a new edition of the "Wealth of Nations, in which mental power shall be estimated at full value, that the statesman, historian and political economist have been content with reckoning up the stupendous aggregate of material prosperity, while the wealth of the mind which, in a secular view, is the sum of all values, has been in a great measure ignored.

'Tis the human intellect that controls and directs the destiny of every enterprise.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "If any state or territory had $5,000,000 and could put it out at 10 per cent interest for twenty years, or should expend it in schools and develop the intelligence of the whole population, in twenty years the ripening of arts and professions, of industries, and the development of property would be in a larger ratio than the amount of $5,000,000 in twenty years at 10 per cent. The interest would be as nothing compared with the progress in intelligence in the whole state. When you come to maneuver the brains of men that makes wealth." Wealth comes in interchange and interchange is possible by division and pursuits. Productive division of labor comes from the fruitful mind—a mind vitalized by mental training.

VANCOUVER, Jan 4, 1886.

NOTES FROM SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27, 1885.

The stiff, formal, regulation, dreadful dinner party is dead and buried. The dinner of the day is a gay and gracious repast, where charming and congenial people are invited to enjoy delicious dishes, delicately served, flavors, favors, music and conversation.

The dinner party is no longer considered an entertainment peculiar to the middle-aged, and a form of hospitality to be offered the ceremonious stranger or the acquaintance who must be bidden from a sense of duty. San Francisco hostesses, on the contrary, have taken up the dinner party of late as the most promising and least exhausted of human enjoyments, and before its modern glories of novel table arrangements, dainty devices in decoration, pretty cards and latest folly in glass and china, the Euchre Party seems mild, the German flat, and all other forms of entertainment flavorless.

Miss Mary Bates, the San Francisco girl who so bravely cut loose from the prescribed rules whereby women earn their daily bread and cake, and made of herself, in about two years, an unrivaled artist in all sorts of floral and interior decoration, is to-day quite an inseparable adjunct to the San Francisco dinner party. The expectant hostess sends for her, consults with her, ends by putting the whole dining room into her hands, and the success of the dinner, from a decorative point of view, is from that moment assured.

The young woman is simply crammed with art and originality. Her clever ideas overflow in most charming of designs and are matured by careful and constant study of the best art magazines. She is in league, too, with some half dozen bright and successful women artists, lives in an atmosphere which is constantly developing her talent. One of her latest triumphs was the decoration of a Christmas dinner-table, said to be the prettiest one ever spread on the hills of San Francisco. Miss Bates carried her artistic brain and clever fingers, in this case, into a promising field, for she had one of the largest and handsomest dining rooms in the city to improve upon, and all the accessories of exquisite silver and crystal.

The decorations were entirely red and gold. A great bank of evergreen in the center of the table was gay with holly berries and the great golden chrysanthemums which fill all San Francisco at this season of the year. Above this mass of Christmas color hung the Christmas chimes—little golden bells, and beside them tiny sticks tied with red and yellow ribbons [illegible] and sounded the chimes again and again as each merry guest was moved to hear them. At every plate lay a lovely scarlet fan tied with a deep yellow bow and a bunch of chrysanthemums and holly, and across the red surface the name of the guest was written in golden letters. There were a dozen minor details of decoration impossible to separate from the delightful whole, but the general holiday expression of everything, the glow of holly, the scent of evergreen and the voices of children singing Christmas carols, at intervals, through the dinner, imparted a joyousness and festivity to the gathering, and carried the Christmas cheer deep down into every heart.

Coroner O'Donnell's nose is considerably out of joint. And this accident is much more painful, as the consequence of a blow from one of his own weapons. I suppose that this is one phase of opposition which the coroner has not expected—a rival leader—another shining light which should quench his own brilliancy, a voice whose thunder should drown his trumpet note. When Mr. Weissman failed to destroy the oppressors of honest labor with dynamite, he succeeded in posing as a martyr before the admiring rabble of the sand-lot. He was arrested, confined for the period of twenty-four hours in the city jail and otherwise suffered in the noble cause to which he has devoted himself. The result of the unbounded enthusiasm of his crazy followers and the formal deposition of O'Donnell, who has not personally attempted to blow up the town, who has not suffered incarceration and who was amiably received yesterday on his appearance at the sand lot by a shower of rotten eggs, shot from the fickle fingers of the followers who had once rallied around the rostrum from which he spoke and hung breathless upon his very lips.

To-day it is Weissman who, bare-headed on the sand-lot platform, above which wave the stars and stripes of the American flag, holds the admiring ear of the wayward mob. The crowd this afternoon was so dense that it struck a sort of terror to the soul of the passer-by, and amid the cheers for Weissman and an occasional hurrah for Dennis Kearney was heard the sullen roar of disapprobation against O'Donnell. The great, stupid mob has awakened to the fact that they have but been tools in the hands of the wily coroner, who meant to carve his way comfortably with them to the end of his political ambition. They are mad about it and the tenor of their remarks must somewhat damp the confidence which led Coroner O'Donnell to make the bold assertion:

"Well, this Chinese business will soon straighten itself out for, thank God, I shall be the next governor of California."

The Christmas music at the various churches this year has been exceedingly fine. The Episcopalians, of course, had their services on Christmas day, and, as usual, all the seats and even standing room was secured by the courageous ones who left the Christmas breakfast table and devoted themselves persistently to this one purpose. Grace and Trinity were magnificently decorated and the music was good in both churches, but the praise service at the First Congregational church given this evening, the first Sunday after Christmas, was beyond everything superb. This church has a good choir and an excellent organist and choir master in Mr Samuel D. Mayer and a praise service is given at intervals throughout the year. The Christmas service, naturally, was a much more ambitious effort. The programme consisted of sixteen numbers, including prayers and the address, and the choral music had been perfectly rehearsed and went without a flaw. Mrs Story, the contralto, has a rich, low, sympathetic voice, and her solo in "Hark, what mean those Holy Voices," arranged to the music of Gounod's "Angelus," was beautifully given. The only break in the musical delight of the evening was the congregational singing of the hymns, and, with all due deference to the subject, if there is one thing above another soul-harrowing, it is the average hymn murdered by the average congregation.

The fans of the year 1885 have unfurled a degree of gorgeousness hitherto undreamed of in the most extravagant feminine fancy. They are in every material, of every color, at every price. The gauzes and feather fans are, perhaps, more fashionable, and certainly more expensive. The feather fans do not open and close, they are confined to a single stick and consist of a great clump of ostrich plumes, lightened by a few sprays of fluttering Marabout and caught to the delicate handle by a beautiful bird of corresponding color.

Everything about these dainty toys of fashion breathes the most exquisite taste. If the feathers are rich and dark of shade, then the handle is of deep tortoise shell, with here and there a golden vein, if the plumes are delicate of tint, the stick will be pearl, amber or gold-lacquered ivory. Some of the gauze fans are painted by celebrated French artists, and perhaps this must excuse the somewhat extravagant prices of seventy-five, a hundred, or a hundred and fifty dollars.

MADGE.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

Henry Watterson Claims that the Virtue is a Myth Under the Administration.

The Powers that Be are Unapproachable Vigilantly Guarded by Austere Sentinels—Illustrations Showing Rudeness in Office by Underlings.

Henry Watterson in the Courier-Journal.

I was invited several times by an old friend in office to come and see him, and as often reproached myself for my failure to do so. One day I called and asked a young man with a melancholy cast of countenance, who sat with his feet upon an adjacent desk, if I could see my great friend. He answered, with a wounded look, that the great man was busy and could not be disturbed. "Well," said I, "you take him this card, anyhow, and say to him that if he doesn't want to see me more than I want to see him, I don't want to see him at all." For a moment I thought the young man would sink into the floor, and I had to toss a glass of water in his face before he came to himself.

A very funny thing happened to a friend of mine the other afternoon. He was passing through one of the corridors of the war department with two companions, whom he proposed should go with him to see the secretary. To this one of them dissented. "I am," said the dissenter, "the Washington correspondent of a great democratic newspaper and I have yet to see or be able to reach the secretary of war. He is a ruffle shirted Boston aristocrat and a mugwump, and I don't want to know him." My friend replied with warmth: "You are a donkey! The secretary of war is as good a democrat as you or I are. He is the best mannered man in the cabinet. Bayard is too sublime; Manning too official; Lamar too dreamy, Whitney too patronizing, Vilas too stiff, and old Garland

I DON'T MAKE MANNERS A SPECIALTY

Endicott hits it off exactly—so come along and have your foolish prejudices removed." To make a long story short, they arrived at the secretary's waiting-room, where they were met by a square-cut, bastion-rigged sentinel, with a red nose and very white hair, and the following colloquy ensued:

Visitor (very polite and a little awed by the veteran on guard)—I wish to see the secretary of war.

Veteran (with dignity)—You can't see the secretary of war, sir.

Visitor—Could you not take him my card?

Veteran—No, sir. It is after hours, the secretary is busy and doesn't want to see anybody.

Visitor (persistent but polite)—Could you not take my card in and let him be the judge of that?

Veteran—Do you know the secretary?

Visitor—Why, yes, a little, and I have an impression that he will be glad to see me.

Veteran (slightly mollified)—Have you any business with him?

Visitor—None in the world, except to pay my respects and present these gentlemen.

Veteran (on the ramrod again)—Oh, you want to take these men in with you, do you?

Visitor (growing a little impatient)—Why, yes, I thought I would like to do so.

Veteran—Well, sir, it's against the rules, and this is no time to be coming into the department, but as you say you know the secretary—you are sure you know him, sir?

I WILL TAKE YOUR CARD.

He took the pasteboard and waddled off with it. There was a pause. The correspondent of the great democratic newspaper did not know whether to laugh or to swear, while the third of the party stood at an angle simply silent and crushed. In a minute or two there was a sound as of a dummy engine driving up a grade. The door was flung open, and the veteran with the snowy topknot and red protuberance fairly shouted: "The secretary doesn't know you—never heard of you—and doesn't want to see you! How dare you come in here pretending you know the secretary? You know the secretary! It's very amusing to you, I suppose—very amusing, indeed!"

My friend was a little nettled, though it was, to say the truth, amusing, for there are some outbursts of incivility so wanton and unprovoked that they pass all bounds and miss their mark, and this was one of them. But he held his temper and, still keeping his chair, he said: "Will you have the goodness to tell me your name?"

"Your name," insisted the visitor.

"Lee, sir—Lee!" screamed the now infuriated keeper of the great man, "and I'd thank you to get out of that chair," which the visitor, wishing to escape bodily violence,

PROCEEDED TO DO INSTANTER.

This is a literal and unexaggerated account of an actual occurrence. That the secretary of war, who is all my friend describes him to be, a most accomplished man and an equally undoubted democrat, would permit a discourtesy to be put by one of his servants upon the humblest of his callers is not to be conceived for a moment. Yet, with such regulations and such a retinue of lackeys as guard most of the entrances to the various offices, such scenes—in a less flagrant degree, of course—are not merely possible, but are not uncommon.

The incident I am relating came to the knowledge of Judge Endicott, who was prompt to make a needless disavowal, for no one who knows him could suspect him of any kind of conscious incivility. But the president and his cabinet should take a serious look into this whole matter. They will find it all that it is pictured here and they owe it to themselves to put no sentinels on guard who do not unite to good manners good judgment. At their best officials are prone to an ultraism of exclusiveness, born in a mistaken sense of dignity, and dandled by dignity's foster-mother, the affectation of overwork. "Damn a man," said Andrew Johnson to a friend, on a certain occasion, "who is so great he is fit for nothing." I will damn no one, but I must doubt the real efficiency of the officer who is so busy he can never be seen. The president himself is the most accessible and hard-worked man in Washington.

MINING NEWS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Building at Granite creek is lively. $30,000 worth of buildings have already been erected. The prospect along the whole of the Tulameen and side creeks is encouraging. The latest discovery is on State creek. There are already 300 men located on it.

A Rich Mine.

Victoria Colonist.

The Stevenson mine, fifty miles from Hope and twenty five from Granite creek, is soon to be actively worked. Mr Robert Stevenson, the discoverer and owner, has associated with him Mr Henderson an experienced mining engineer of California, and as soon as the weather opens several thousands of dollars will be spent in opening the mine, and five tons of the ore sent to San Francisco for a final test. The ledge is the one discovered by Mr Stevenson eight years ago, he being the first to enter the Similkameen country since the excitement of 1860. Assays were made of it in 1877 in Cariboo, Victoria and San Francisco, which ran all the way from $75 to $19,767. This great difference is caused by the fact that a black streak runs through the ledge, which is from two to six feet wide, and this assays very high, the common rock assaying the lesser amounts. It seems almost incredible that a vein of so great richness and so easily accessible should have lain dormant for eight years without being worked; but it is a hard matter to get capital interested until facts are very conclusive, and for three years during the eight this ledge was practically abandoned, though $1000 had been spent on it by Mr Stevenson, who again located it last year. There is great hope now that it will be extensively worked, and when the favorable result of the five tons to be sent to San Francisco to be proved is received, a mill and smelter of twenty-five tons capacity will be placed in position and work at once commenced in earnest.

MONTANA.

The aggregate output of the Drum Lummon mine for the year 1885 approaches $1,000,000.

Messrs. Dave Turner and J. J. Viall have sold the Australian mine, near Boulder City, to Gov. Houser, for $25,000.

A nugget weighing $2[illegible]83 was recently found in the Sweet Grass Hills mines and brought to Benton. So says the *River Press*.

The Granite Mountain Mining company at Philipsburg produced in December $140,000 in silver, at a cost of not exceeding $20,000.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane Falls *Review*: The Kearney boys have about a thousand tons of ore on the dump and in sight, which they expect to ship to Omaha directly from this city. Hauling will commence at once and will be kept up for three months steady.

FIRST A COLD, AND THEN ANOTHER ON TOP of it until the accompanying Cough became settled and confirmed—is the sad story of many a Consumptive. How much better to use that safe curative, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, on the first appearance of danger, when the symptoms may be easily controlled?

The Oregonian for 1886,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY.

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

With the beginning of the year 1886 we make new terms for THE OREGONIAN. The rapid increase of circulation, the decline in the price of white paper and other materials, together with our now unsurpassed facilities in machinery, enable us to make a permanent reduction of the price of the WEEKLY, to offer the WEEKLY and SUNDAY together, and the DAILY and SUNDAY together, to mail subscribers at rates reduced from former regular terms. From this time the rates will be as follows:

WEEKLY	$2 00 a year.
SUNDAY	2 00 a year.
WEEKLY and SUNDAY together	3 50 a year.
DAILY and SUNDAY together	1 00 a month.

The terms for the DAILY and SUNDAY, when delivered by carriers, will be unchanged; and the DAILY alone, sent by mail, will be $10 a year, as heretofore.

As a newspaper the OREGONIAN covers the entire field of activity in the Northwest. It is the only journal that has the necessary resources of a complete newspaper. Its telegraphic service, through the Associated Press, supplemented by its own special work, covers all the news of the world. For news within its own field it relies chiefly on its own correspondents. These it has at all principal points in the Northwest. As a newspaper it has facilities equalled by no other published within the field of its circulation, and it expends for news more than all others combined.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

In extent and variety of matter THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN stands at the head of the newspapers of its class. It consists of twelve large pages, giving more than double the amount of matter contained in any other weekly journal of the Northwest. The matter is all carefully sifted for its columns. All the news of the week—eastern, foreign, and Pacific coast and local—is presented in full. Large space in the paper is devoted to choice miscellaneous matter. The market reports are written with great care and fullness by an editor who gives his whole time to this department of the paper.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

This paper is at once an original magazine and a first-class newspaper. Best special writers are employed upon it. All the specialties which have made it so attractive during the past year will be continued. The SUNDAY and WEEKLY together make an incomparable SEMI-WEEKLY, at the low price of $3 50 per annum. For this sum the subscriber will get 140 columns of matter each week, or 7,280 columns a year, embracing everything for which a newspaper is consulted.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

To all who are in search of a daily paper, THE DAILY OREGONIAN will continue to be as indispensable as it has ever been. Its news facilities are superior to those it has ever before possessed, and no one can be sure of having seen all the news until he has read it.

See above—the terms of THE OREGONIAN for 1886.

OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1886.

A MALIGN INFLUENCE.

In entire ignorance, as usual, of the matter it is talking about, the bogus journal asserts that the legislation in relation to the registry law was thrown into confusion by one of the men who refused to vote for Mitchell—Mr. Bourne, of Multnomah county. It says:

> The new bill, with reference to printing the registration blanks, which was introduced by a man who resisted all the forces of "magnetism" on the senatorial question, was enacted after the senator was elected and that question was entirely out of the way. The mistake of inserting in that bill a different date for registration from that fixed by the registration law itself, cannot affect the legality of registration made in conformity with the law.

The mistake was not made in the way here [illegible] blanks the dates fixed in the original act for registration of voters were adhered to. After this bill had passed both houses the original act was amended by insertion of dates that create the discrepancy and confusion about which so much has been said. Bourne did not introduce this amendatory act. He did introduce the Ayer bill; but it was done upon the understanding that it had been drawn up by the author of the original registration act, and that it was an entirely proper measure, prepared in conformity with that act, and for the purpose of giving effect to it. In making subsequent amendments to the original law attention ought to have been paid by the authors of these amendments to the terms of other legislation on the subject, but it was not done. Everybody knows that the legislature was in no condition for business. Mitchell and his methods had demoralized everything. His own gang, constituting the majority, was there for no other business than to elect him, and wouldn't attend to the legitimate business of the session at all; and those who opposed the indecency of the effort to elect him couldn't for the time attend to anything else, and, after he was declared elected they felt so outraged and disgusted, as they had a right to be, that they failed to exercise the vigilance they ought.

This is a perfectly accurate and fair statement of the case and proper distribution of the responsibility. When Mitchell is before a legislature there is never decent attention to business, and never can be. He demoralizes, confuses and corrupts everything, turns the minds of his followers away from every legitimate object of legislation and fixes them upon schemes of intrigue, corruption and personal gain; fills all other members with a sense of disgust and a desire to quit, and, in a word, produces just such scenes and results as have been witnessed in and about the Oregon legislature during many years. The people of Oregon do not need to be told how their legislature has degenerated. They do not need to be told that every session, for many years, has been an indecent farce. They know too that the prominence of Mitchell and of Mitchell's methods has been the one great cause of it. It is perfectly evident that the people are not in love with these spectacles and their results, and therefore that they never will elect another legislature that will be controlled by Mitchell or by Mitchell's gang. If the republican party has nothing better than this its career in Oregon may well be ended.

LOW PRICES.

Wm. M. Grosvenor, an economic writer of note, contributes to the New York *Tribune* a valuable study of prices for 1885. He shows that the average for that year is the lowest yet recorded in history. In May, 1850, prices generally touched a lower level than had hitherto been known; but the general level of prices for a year past has fallen below that of May, 1850. Last year, low as prices were about November 22, the higher range early in the year made the general average 84.36 compared with 100 in 1860. In 1878, prior to this year the one of lowest prices since the war, the general average was about 88 compared with 100 in 1860. But at the beginning of 1885, the average was only 79.66 against 100 in 1860, though in the early part of the year it rose to about 80.22. By August 22, it had dropped to 74.56, and after two months of slow recovery, at the end of October was only 75.35 compared with 100 in 1860. At the close in December, the average is 78.53. Thus the general average of weekly quotations for the year has been only 77.13 against 100 in 1860.

To this statement Mr. Grosvenor adds a valuable commentary on the controversies between labor and capital, and on the light thrown upon these controversies by an inquiry into the purchasing power of money at different periods. If it is true, he says, as in many localities workmen claim it is, that retail prices are so high that they cannot live on wages which were ample years ago, then it is evident that either the charges of retail dealers have unduly increased, or the wants of workmen have expanded faster than the means of supplying wants by the creation of wealth. If the trouble is with retail dealers, the customers have only themselves to thank, so long as they do not supply a remedy. When they learn that it is folly to support three times as many retail dealers as are necessary, and that they can secure lower prices by concentrating their custom upon those who sell most cheaply and honestly, they will find that wages will appear a great deal higher than they now are.

A MODEL FATHER-IN-LAW.

Mr. Vanderbilt's great wealth was one of the features which distinguished him from contemporary Americans, but it was not the only one. He was a more truly American character than most people were at first prone to regard him. The son of a man who had laid the foundation of his colossal fortune in foreign steamship traffic, he made no effort to extend that traffic, but drew out of it altogether, and devoted himself and his great fortune entirely to the expansion of the inland commercial interests of his native country. To do this, successfully he was obliged to acquire a thorough knowledge not only of the natural resources of each state through which his system of railroad passed, but also of the manufacturing advantages which they possessed. A severe April snow storm in Ohio or a drouth in Michigan or Illinois—either of these affected the purse of the former Staten Island farm-drudge, as he sat in his Fifth avenue palace and dictated telegrams to his half-dozen secretaries. He probably came nearer to "running the country" than any other ten men in America.

But in another respect he showed his truly American instincts more strongly than in his vast transportation schemes. We allude to family matters and while such things are hardly a proper subject for newspaper comment and allusions to them, should be "a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," yet his example in this respect was so at variance with the action of many American millionaires, that we point to it as a mark of plain, good sense. Most of our *nouveau riche* element (and there was certainly none whose wealth increased as rapidly as Mr. Vanderbilt's) have gone crazy over title, and as long as they could secure a baron or a count for a son-in-law that was the acme of respectability, and the summit of parental ambition. Most of these titled husbands to American wives are what might be called the "misfits" of aristocracy, and American women pick them up at job-lot rates. In this category may safely be classed the British scapegrace who carried off the beautiful Senorita Yznaga, of New York, and the titled Italian pauper who found Miss Mackay's plethoric bank account as a harbor of refuge from the stings of poverty which bade fair to reduce his daily rations down to the regular spaghetti and parmesan of the commonest Neapolitan *pescatore*. And we need not go out of our own city to find an enterprising and vigorous-brained old man whose two beautiful daughters, now happily both dead, were sacrificed upon two as precious titled boobies as ever squinted through a single-barreled eyeglass or sucked a gold-headed cane.

Vanderbilt seems to have looked out for this very same evil at an earlier period in his life, because his eldest daughter has been married nearly fifteen years. All four of his daughters married to please him, and he left them ten millions apiece for respecting his wishes by marrying plain American gentlemen. His shrewd eye had probably noticed that the advent of the titled foreign son-in-law was generally followed by an alarming decrease of the bridal dowry which rendered such a son-in-law one of the possibilities; and he seems to have selected, or his daughters to have selected with a view to pleasing him, men of good habits and honest birth, rather than mere possessors of bursting wallets or broad acres. Indeed, the aim seems not to have been so much the acquisition of more wealth, as to secure to their husbands who, while keeping up indispensable hospitalities, could take proper care of what these young women already possessed or would inherit in their own right. In this the dead millionaire showed a sagacity that could not be gainsayed, and left an example eminently [illegible] future.

We believe in an aristocracy, but it is an aristocracy of intellect and moral worth, rather than one of wealth or titles. Nine American girls out of ten who have married foreign noblemen, so-called, have found out at an hour whose tardiness precluded all hope of repentance, that they were either the brides of chronic debtors or the step-mothers of morganatic families big enough to lay the successful foundation of a foundling hospital. In keeping such evils aloof from his hearthstone, the millionaire of New Dorp showed that other concerns besides money-grabbing occupied his thoughts, and he deserved credit accordingly. A few more such level-headed Croesuses will tend to preserve, even in America's most court-like palaces, the traditions of American home life; and to keep intact, even amid the glitter and glare of Fifth avenue, the knurly Yankee fiber that first drew the sword at Bunker Hill and, ninety years later, defied the leaden hail of Gettysburg.

CONSUMPTION AND CLIMATE.

Mortuary reports from various sections of the country show the most formidable foe of human life to be diseases of the lungs under the common names of consumption and pneumonia. A compilation of the number of deaths from lung diseases makes it appear almost as if a pestilence had run riot in every community. The victims of this disease in Philadelphia last year numbered 4482, of whom 1485 died of pneumonia. These figures represent more than one-fifth of the deaths of a great city in a year, and the proportion is maintained in most of the large cities of the East.

Oregon climate, whether justly or unjustly, has acquired the reputation of being peculiarly hard upon the lungs, the prevailing humidity of its winter months being chargeable with this offense. It is easily demonstrated, from personal knowledge, there being no accurate statistics of disease and death at hand, that pneumonia has prevailed more frequently, and with more deadly effect at the breaking up of the freeze and snow that comes usually once during our winters than at other times. Few Oregonians take cold, the foundation of all lung disease, in mild, rainy weather, unless they neglect the simplest sanitary precautions, by going about in thin shoes and neglecting to wear woolen underclothing. If anyone wonders at the inroads of consumption here, let him stand in some public place, the postoffice or a ferry landing, for instance, and observe the feet of the women and girls as they pass. The shoes, without overshoes, and wet skirts striking feet and ankles at every step, will be noticed upon nearly one-half of the women who go abroad on stormy days. Surely there is no cause to wonder that consumption reaps a full annual harvest among people who are so criminally careless as this. It is a wonder, however, how, with the pitiful victims of this disease awaiting death in so many homes, people with ordinary common sense and in ordinary health can be so foolish. Persons who have damp feet day after day this year will be rushing off next, at great expense and inconvenience, in search of a climate that will repair the damages of their own carelessness in this, returning in many instances to die, firmly convinced that the climate of Oregon is responsible for their taking off. The health resorts of every country are full of these fugitives from the imaginary ills of climate, who seek in change a benefit that they would not have needed had they guarded their health as zealously as they now attempt to restore it. Volumes have been written upon heredity, as connected with disease of the lungs, and the world has been searched in vain for a climate that does not know consumption, but heredity and untoward climatic influences combined are not so largely responsible for the ravages that it makes as is the individual carelessness upon which it feeds. Heredity is a latent force, easily worked into an active power in any climate, by neglect of simple sanitary rules which direct that the feet be kept warm and dry, the body uniformly and comfortably clad and the habits regular.

Democrats in both houses continue to fire away with vigor against the position and policy of the administration on financial questions. It is becoming more and more evident every day, that the president and the secretary of the treasury will be obliged to turn to the republican for championship and defense.

MINES AND MINING.

No accurate record of the gold and silver production of this state has ever been kept, and seekers for information are compelled to rest content with the meagre data afforded by the statements of Wells, Fargo & Co., and the reports of local banks and gold-dust buyers. These are unsatisfactory, of course. Excepting in the case of the express company, they are not to be received with implicit confidence, natural motives of interest prompting dealers to understate the story. And besides, much of the mineral product of the country has not passed through these channels. In the early days it was quite common for individual miners to carry out their hoards for market at Portland, San Francisco, Boise City or elsewhere, and to an extent, the practice has continued to the present time. Under these circumstances it will never be possible to make up a definite statement of past production. The matter can only be approximated under the uncertain guides named above, supplemented by personal estimates by mining men.

The most important and productive district by great odds has been that of which Baker City is the center and depot. It extends a hundred miles in every direction from Baker, and has been worked as a mining field for about twenty-five years with more or less diligence and always with success. Mr. J. W. Virtue, the well known mining man, who has been connected with the district during all these years and whose knowledge and judgment are more trustworthy probably than those of any other man in the district, estimates the whole product at fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Virtue is a conservative man, and his estimate is a cautious one. Certainly the exact figures, were it possible to obtain them, would not be less than this amount. Of the Southern Oregon mines less is to be learned. They have dealt with San Francisco direct to a great extent, leaving no definite trace of their product. For twenty-five years they have kept from four hundred to a thousand men at work and maintained them in prosperity. In Western Oregon there are many good diggings, and in former years a great deal of money has been taken out of the ground. From all these sources, since 1860, at least eighty million dollars' worth of gold has been produced.

Compared with the output of California this product seems almost trifling, but under the hard circumstances of mining in Oregon during past years, it is really a great showing. It so happens that the principal mines of Oregon are situated far inland and remote from water transportation. To get the heavier kinds of machinery into the Powder river, or into the Jackson county mines has been in past years practically impossible. Even to miners themselves the trip to either of these diggings has been one of hardship and expense. As a rule, it has been practicable to work only the shallower placers. There has been very little deep mining with modern appliances, and our quartz ledges have scarcely been touched. Capital has not been willing to go into remote districts where there have been no telegraphs, where even the mails have been irregular and uncertain, where all the expenses of operation have been expensive and where personal supervision has been impossible.

Within three years there have been great changes in the conditions of mining in this state. The extension of the Oregon & California railroad south into Jackson county has given transportation to the Rogue river district, and the extension of the O. R. & N. line to Snake river has opened up the Powder river country. The effect is already to be seen, notably in the resumption of operations in the Virtue mine near Baker City. This mine, which in the past has yielded a great deal of money, is owned in California, but in spite of its richness the owners were never able under the old conditions of isolation to manage it successfully from their office in San Francisco. For several years it has stood idle.

The building of roads eastward has brought into direct connection with us great mineral [illegible] range. Recent discoveries, too, have added to our list of mining districts. Within the past three years the Coeur d'Alene and Pine creek mines have been discovered and the wealth of the Colville country demonstrated. All these, with the old districts, are very rich, and with the new opportunities we shall be disappointed greatly if there is not a general revival of mining enterprise.

A SALMON HATCHERY.

The fish commissioner at Washington has been solicited by Senator Dolph, at the instance of Mr. J. W. Cook, of this city, to favor the establishment of a salmon fish hatchery on the Clackamas. For some years it has been apparent that if the supply of salmon in Oregon waters was to be kept up, active and intelligent measures would have to be taken for the propagation and protection of the young fish. The annual depletion of salmon by nets, wheels and traps in the Columbia river is enormous. There is no doubt that the commercial check that fell upon the canning industry two years ago, came at an opportune time and operated as a needed protection to a trade that was being pushed for present benefit, regardless of its future. Legislation has done something toward insuring a future for this industry in the matter of limiting the fishing season to certain months, decreeing a day in each week in which fish cannot be taken and designating the meshes of nets of a size that permits the young fish to escape. Effort has also been made to control the fish wheels that do such murderous work at the rapids of the Middle Columbia, but the lobbyists, working in the interest of those machines, has thus far been successful in defeating laws looking to their abolishment. A hatchery will prove an important auxiliary to the legislative methods that look toward the salmon supply of the future, and the promised recommendation of the fish commissioner for an appropriation for that purpose will be received with satisfaction not only by those directly interested in the fishing industry of the Columbia river, but by citizens of the state generally who recognize in each branch of its business an important factor of the whole.

The "poor" of a certain Connecticut town are on the high road to fortune. The young ladies of the place have organized a "tongue guard." The conditions of membership impose a self-inflicted fine of a penny every time a member speaks ill of any one. The organization will do one of three things. It will be what its name implies and curtail evil speaking, conduce to deception by withholding the pennies when they should fall into the box, or it will make bloated bondholders of the poor in a few months. If its limits were extended so as to take in gossips of both sexes and all ages, the organization would soon have a surplus ready for the relief of flood or fire sufferers upon demand.

The New York *Star*, administration organ, has this paragraph:

> The *Weekly World* is the name of a new democratic paper just started at Portland, Or. It is truly democratic, and is sound on the tariff question. Good democratic counsel is needed in Oregon. The people there have strayed away from true doctrine.

You democrats who are snapping at Brother Noltner at home will observe that he has honor abroad.

Great numbers of persons are now ordering THE DAILY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN at ONE DOLLAR A MONTH for both papers. The WEEKLY, at two dollars a year, twelve pages, is the cheapest weekly published on the Pacific coast. It is down to eastern prices. No weekly in the Northwest publishes one-half the amount of matter, or comes near it in fullness and variety.

The entries and filings on public lands made in the land office at Olympia during 1885 aggregated 287,673 acres. Pre-emption filings were somewhat in excess of homestead entries. The record indicates a substantial addition to the home-building element in the region it represents.

The democratic members of the Ohio legislature from Hamilton county have been required to vacate the seats held by them in that body, to which returns show that republicans were legally elected. This would mean little outside of Ohio, but for the fact that it means the return of John Sherman to the United States senate. Statesmanship of the Sherman quality is not so plenty that the country can afford to dispense with it through fraud in election returns.

In making up the house committees Speaker Carlisle gave thirty chairmanships out of forty-eight to the South. But still he didn't give the South quite the proportion to which the strength of the democratic party in that section would entitle her.

Within the first ten days of the year, twenty-six vessels, bearing in aggregate 6,[illegible] feet of lumber sailed from the several ports of Puget sound. This is an excellent start for that important industry in the business record of 1886.

THAT WALLULA HOTEL.

Bill Nye Tells of How he Spent One Night in it.

Bill Nye in Milwaukee Sentinel.

I have just returned after a short tour in the far West. I made the tour with my new lecture, which I am delivering this winter for the benefit and under the auspices of a young man who was a sufferer in the great se-up-William-Kelley-and-come-along-with-me cyclone, which occurred in this state a year ago last September.

In said cyclone said young man was severely caressed by the elements and tipped over in such a way as to shatter the right leg just below the gambrel joint. I therefore started out to deliver a few lectures for his benefit, and in so doing have made a 4000 mile trip over the Northern Pacific railway and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's road. On the former line the passenger is fed by means of the dining car, a very good style of entertainment, indeed, and well worthy of the age in which we live, but at Wallula Junction I slopped over to catch a west-bound Oregon Railway & Navigation train.

That was where I fooled myself. I should have taken my valise and a rubber door mat from the sleeping car, and crawled into the lee of a snow fence for the night. I did not give the matter enough thought. I just simply went into the hotel and registered my name as a man would in other hotels. This house was kept, or retained I should say, by a relative of the late Mr. Shylock. You have heard, no doubt, how some of our American hotels have frowned on Mr. Shylock's relatives. Well, Mr. Shylock's family got even with the whole American people the night I stopped in No. 2, second floor of the abomination of desolation. As a representative of the American people I received for my nation, vicariously, the stripes intended for many generations.

No. 2 is regarded as a room by people who have not been in it. By those who have, it is looked upon as a morgue.

When I stepped into it I noticed an odor from the dead past. It made me shudder my overshoes off. The first thing that attracted my attention after I was left alone was the fact that other people had occupied this room before I had, and, although they were gone, they had left a kind of an air of inferiority that clung to the alleged apartment, an air of plug tobacco and perspiration, if you will pardon the expression.

They had also left a pair of Venetian pantaloons. From this clue my active brain at once worked out the problem and settled the fact that the party who had immediately preceded me was a man. Long and close study of the habits and characteristics of humanity has taught me to reason out these matters and to reach accurate conclusions with astonishing rapidity.

He was not only a man, but he was a short man with parenthetical legs and a thoughtful droop to the seat of his pants. I also discovered that more of this man's life had been expended in sitting on a pitch pine log than in prayer.

One of his front teeth was gone also. This I learned from a large cast of his mouth shown on the end of a plug of tobacco still left in the pocket.

In Wallula there is a marked feeling of child-like trust and confidence between people. It is a feature of Wallula society, I may say. The people of the junction trust strangers also to a remarkable extent. In what other town in this republic would a pair of pantaloons be thus left in the complete power of a total stranger, too, to whom pantaloons were a great boon? I could easily have caught those pantaloons off the nail and thrust them into my bosom and fled past the drowsy night clerk, out into the [illegible] night. But I did not.

Anon through the long hours I would wake and listen fitfully to the wail of the damned souls, as it seemed to me, the wail of those who had tried to stay there a week and had starved to death. Here was there favorite wailing place. Here was the place where damned souls seemed to throw aside all restraint and have a good time. I tried to keep out the sound by stuffing a pillow in my ear, but what is a cheap hotel pillow in a man's ear if he wants to keep the noise out?

So I lay there and listened to the soft sigh of the bath tub, the loud defiant challenge of the athletic butter down stairs, the last weak death rattle in the throat of the coffee pot in the dining room, and the wail of the damned souls who had formerly stopped at this hotel, but who had been rescued at last and had hilariously gone to perdition, only to come back at night and torment the poor guests by bragging over the superiority of hell as a refuge from the Wallula hotel.

Now and then in the night I would almost yield to a wild impulse and catch those pantaloons off the hook to rush out and go to Canada with them, and then I would softly go through the pockets and hang them back again.

It was an awful night. When morning dawned at last and I took the pillow out of my ear and looked in the delirious soap-spattered mirror I saw that my beautiful hair, which had been such a source of pride to me ten years ago, had disappeared in places. I paid my bill, called the attention of the landlord to the fact that I had not taken those pantaloons, nor betrayed his trust, and then I went away.

BORN.

In this city to the wife of H. Reinhart, a son.

DIED.

Jan. 12, 10:20 P. M., Mrs. Henrietta Bacrach, mother of Mrs. A. S. Gross, at the latter's residence, 180 Oak street, aged 75 years.

Funeral at 1 P. M. to-day. Friends invited. No flowers. [Cincinnati and Baltimore papers please copy]

NEW TO-DAY.

CANVASBACK DUCKS.

Canvasback Ducks at $1 per pair—Alaska Canvasback Ducks, very large; something new; at WM. McGUIRE & CO'S, corner Third and Morrison sts.

NO OLD ESTABLISHED HIGH PRICES.

Cheapest Place in Town.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

ON THE PREMISES.

Chamber Suits, $20; Parlor Suits, $35; Marble-top Center Tables, $5; Lounges, $7; Bed Lounges, $12; Wall Paper, per roll, 10c; Gilt Papers, 35c. Everything else in proportion.

244 and 246 First Street.

WOOD.

WOOD—FIR, $3; ASH, $3; OAK $4 50. JACKSON & CO., foot of Fourth st., and foot of Taylor st., at Jones & Co's. Telephone 181. 3j taw&s

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Residence.

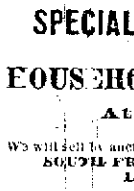
We will sell by auction at the Residence, No. 12 SOUTH FRONT, between Hall and Lincoln Streets,

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1886,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Furniture of Residence, comprising One Fine Parlor Suit, 7 pieces; Brussels Carpets, Center Table, Pictures, Brackets, Clocks, Mirrors, Walnut and Cottage Bedroom Suits; Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Walnut Extension Table, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Heating Stoves, Lace Curtains and Cornices, etc., etc. Also, Magee Range and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.



PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT.

Masquerade Suits AND Theatrical Costumes FOR RENT.

Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country orders sent C.O.D. T. N. DUNBAR, Cor. of Sixth and Stark.

BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS NO. 3 AND 4, IN BLOCK 17, northwest corner Third and Washington streets; owned by the First Presbyterian church of Portland, Oregon. Sealed bids will be received by J. H. Congle at his office, 138 and 140 Front st., up to 12 o'clock noon, Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, for the two lots or for the corner lot alone. All the furniture of the church and the bell reserved. Bidders requested to be present at the opening of the bids. The board of trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board of trustees, J. H. CONGLE, Pres't.

NEW TO-DAY.

HOT LUNCH AT THE GILMAN HOUSE FROM 11 to 1 o'clock, as usual. 12j6*

FOR ALL WOOL READY MADE DRESSES & Cloaks write to H. B. LITT, 34 and [illegible] Alder. 5t

DRESSMAKER'S APPRENTICE WANTED AT the Elite Dressmaking Parlors, 103 Morrison st.

STAMPING. MR. E. VERDIER HAS REmoved to cor. Fifth and Alder.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. Apply at 306 E st. 14j3

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork and take care of child. Apply for two days at 146 First st. 14j

COAL L. RUSSELL & CO. FOURTH AND E streets, and Second and Yamhill. Telephone 251. 12d9tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 33 F st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. 14j1

EXTRA COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILKS, LATest shades, at $1 20; Black All Silk Brocades, new patterns, $1 per yard. MEIER & FRANK.

TWO GOOD ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY AT low rates; central; on street car lines. Address Lodgings, care Oregonian. 14j4

$4000 TO LOAN FOR 1 YEAR ON CITY real estate, by PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, No. 45 Washington st. 3j30

A NO. 1 WOMAN COOK WOULD LIKE A SITuation in a first class hotel or boarding house. Inquire at the International Hotel; room 51. 14j1

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY—40-IN. ALL WOOL FRENCH Serge Plaids, elegant designs, our $1 25 quality we offer at 75c per yd. MEIER & FRANK. 2d9tf

WANTED—A NEAT RELIABLE GERMAN girl for general housework. Apply immediately at south side F st., bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

FOR RENT—5 FINE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, up stairs, for housekeeping; use of water. Rent $12. Apply at 61 Alder st., bet. Third and Fourth. 11j2

LADIES' ALL-WOOL RED UNDERWEAR, good qualities, $1 and $1 15; our former $1 50 and $1 75 grades; see them before purchasing. MEIER & FRANK. 11j2

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, or $800 or $1500, or $2000, or $2500, or $3000, or $5000, on approved security and reasonable terms. LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st.

HEAVY ALL WOOL RIBBED HOSE, FULL-finished, at 25c per pair; Laces and Embroideries; Our large stock all marked down—way down. MEIER & FRANK. 11j4

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO COOKING washing and ironing and general housework in an American family; references required. Apply at 315 West Park st., cor. of Hall. 14j4

STRAYED HORSE—RED SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands high, came to No. 228 Front st., on Thursday, January 7, 1886. Owner can have same by calling at above address and paying expenses. 14j8

GERMAN PICKLES, IMPORTED SWISS Cheese, Cream and Limburger, Sauer Kraut, Kailer Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, fancy delicacies and groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 86 Morrison st.

COAL. F. E. SMITH & CO., DEALERS IN FOReign and Domestic Coal and Coke, corner Third and G sts. Branch Office, 30 Ash st., with E. O. PIERCE & CO. Telephone 31. 12j3t*

SARDINIAN CAPTAIN WARREN, FROM PANama.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debt that may be contracted by the crew. 14j3 JAS. LAIDLAW & CO., Consignees.

BR. BK. GLENOGLE CAPTAIN MARSHALL from Taltal.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. SIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., Consignees. 11j3

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LAND CLAIMS; ONE of 120 and one of 80 acres; land belongs to the Wallula and Portland Railroad land grant; will revert back to the government this winter; best agricultural land; one mile from town of [illegible] Camas. Inquire at Oregonian office for address. 14j8

MOZART'S CLOAK AND SUIT house. By special request of Mr. E. H. Mozart (who has retired) we continue to fill all his country orders for Dry Goods, Cloaks and Suits. McALLEN & McDONNELL'S Popular Dry Goods Store, 163 Third st., Portland, Or.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE comprises 8 lots in the heart of a prosperous town in Idaho, and a future county seat; 19 bedrooms, 24 beds, saloon, billiard room, card room and 2 parlors; all completely furnished; finely furnished residence attached to hotel, with $500 piano and furniture to match; stable, hog pen, good water, 3 cows, [illegible]; no opposition; permanent business, [illegible]; will be sold for [illegible]; two-thirds down; a rare opportunity. Address A. E. PARKER, Lewiston, Idaho.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—ADMIRALTY seizure.—The "A. A. McCully."—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss.—Whereas, a libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, on the 28th day of December, 1885, by Mr. David Goodsell, proctor, on behalf of W. T. Whittier, W. P. Fuller and [illegible], in a cause of contract, civil and maritime, against the vessel called the "A. A. McCully," her tackle, apparel, furniture and machinery, and praying the usual process and monition of the Court, that all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and machinery, may be cited to appear and answer the premises, and all due proceedings being had, that the said vessel may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law. Therefore, in pursuance of said monition, under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, on the 28th day of December, 1885, I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in the said vessel called the "A. A. McCully," her tackle, apparel, furniture and machinery, to appear before the said Court, in the City of Portland, in said District, on the 1st day of February, 1886, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day thereafter, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to answer the said libel and to make known their allegations in that behalf. PENUMBRA KELLY, U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon. DAVID GOODSELL, Proctor for Libellants. Dated at Portland, in said District, the 14th day of January, 1886. 14j

Himes THE PRINTER, 169 [illegible], Commercial work, Legal Blanks, Book-Binding. None excel. Fail not to get his prices.

COMING EVENTS.

PAVILION SKATING RINK.—Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16th, Children's Prize Mask Carnival. Grand Athletic Speed Tournament—running, skating and bicycling for gold medals, state championships, on 28th, 29th and 30th.

TO LADIES.

DR. BRYANT MAKES A SPECIALTY OF THE peculiar ailments and irregularities incident to females, and guarantees immediate relief to the anxious and afflicted. Can be consulted in strict confidence. Consultations and examinations free. Board and nursing when required. Office: Cadalls Block, First st., near Columbia; Rooms 18, 19 and 20.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

W. H. KINROSS, Acting Manager.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE FAMOUS

THOMPSON OPERA CO.,

In their Unrivaled Production,

"THE MIKADO!"

Entire New Scenery and Effects.

Monday, Jan. 18th, THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

Admission 25 and 50c; a few choice seats at 75. Reserved Seats now on sale at Hudgin & Strieblg's drug store Second and Washington sts.

In active preparation, H.M.S. PINAFORE.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE at 117 Eleventh st., near Alder, bet. 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. 14j1

SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITING agent of steady habits and good address can find permanent employment by inquiring at 92 Morrison st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER FOR two or three months, commencing February 1; good recommendations required. Address postoffice drawer 40, city.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN for 4 months. Apply at 69 Washington st. bet. 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, THOROUGH, well posted business man for Oregon and Washington; a permanency and liberal compensation if qualifications are satisfactory. Address P. O. Box 2222, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—AGENTS.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR AN AGENCY FOR "LIFE of General Grant"; get the only official, complete, reliable and richly illustrated work; don't be deceived by imitations; demand is immense; 500 agents wanted. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN ON the coast to sell Electric Magnetic Medicated Foot Batteries or Insoles; sure cure for cold feet, no more [illegible]. Batteries prevent this dangerous disease. Write or call. ELECTRIC MAGNETIC CO., Third and Morrison sts., Portland, Or.

WANTED—A LADY POSSESSING PLENTY OF energy and undoubted ability for every county in Oregon and Washington territory. If references are satisfactory, the business will be permanent and a fine income assured. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A SECOND OUTFIT FOR BREWery, 1 line of kegs, faucets, kettle, etc. Address B. O., care Oregonian.

WANTED—FOR A MAN AND WIFE IN A private family; a well furnished suite or front room with board; best of references. Address No. 83, care Oregonian.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL AT THE "BOSTON RESTAURANT," 272 Front st., near Main. Meals 25c, or per bill of fare. The best to be had for the money. Old friends invited. P. KELLIHER, Manager.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SAWYER BY A first-class man who can give best of references. Address J. H. PETERSON, care N. P. Lumbering Co., Portland. 13j6

A MIDDLE AGED LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as housekeeper where there is no housekeeper; no objection to children. Call or address E. A. W., cor. Fifth and Washington sts. No. 111.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF EXPERIENCE a position as chambermaid or general housework; hotel or private family. Address O. M. S., care Oregonian.

THE W. C. T. U. INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON First st., near Columbia; twenty places wanted for girls and women.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A DRUGGIST'S PRICE BOOK BOUND in red leather with the words Patent Medicines on the flap; said book is of no value except to the owner, who will properly compensate the finder upon returning to SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

BON BONS WHEN YOU TRY S. M. SIMON'S Chocolate Bon Bons you will want no other. 7th & Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with modern improvements; low rent. N. E. cor. Park and Yamhill sts. 22d1f

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, bay window, fire and bath. 211 Taylor street. 15d1f

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINdow room, all modern conveniences. 195 Seventh st., corner Taylor. 26d1f

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with free bath suitable for light housekeeping; wood and light included. 130½ Yamhill st.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent, with fire, by the day, week or month, at moderate price, at 123½ 2d st., bet. Salmon and Main.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS BATH, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—TWO STORY BRICK STORE north side of Oak st., bet. Front and First. Inquire of FOSTER & ROBERTSON.

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRIson st., between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mozart. Inquire P. J. Mann, 44 Third st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, AND table board, at 135 Sixth st., near postoffice. 13j7

FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, single or double; use of bath and gas free; price reasonable. 48 Fourth st. 10j6

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—ONE-HALF OF NORTHERN PAcific Express Co's Stables, bet. Ninth and Tenth sts. Apply at N. P. Ex. Co's office, cor. First and Pine sts. 31d1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 10 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 94 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SLADDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, dried and green fruits. 23 Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. 6 Third street; P. O. box 713, Portland, Oregon. 13m1f

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BR. SHIP LORD CANNING, CAPT. McGUIRE, from Adelaide.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JOHN REID & CO., Consignees.

SCHOOL TAXES—THE TAX ROLL OF 1885 WILL remain in the hands of the school clerk but a few days longer, when it will be delivered to the county clerk. Parties who have not paid school taxes for 1885 will please avail themselves of this opportunity to save expense. [illegible], School Clerk. January 13, 1886. (13j5) Office: No. 20 Stark st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, December 19, 1885. Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking. Now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of December, 1885. (No. 3422.) H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency. 23d2m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or farm land.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A RAPID growing town situated on a principal railroad. Address F., care Oregonian. 18d1m

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE VERY BEST GENeral merchandise stores in Eugene City, on account of removal to San Francisco. Address "Merchants," care Oregonian. 29d1m

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS man with [illegible] business; [illegible] to be made. Address D., care Oregonian.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR. of N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 81 and 83 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 and 68 Front street, Portland, Or.

T. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, fresh and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT IN 30 LESSONS BY mail and class. GEO. WHITAKER, 229 Fifth st. 12j1m

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—UNDER THE direction of Mrs. Weigel and Miss Duff. All branches of vocal music taught. For terms and other information apply at room 28 and 33, Portland Savings Bank Building.

GEORGE, DR. R. M. [illegible], PHYSICIAN & SURgeon. Graduate of Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.; also Faculty of Medicine, Caracas, Venezuela, South America. Office at Dr. Chance's Dental Rooms First and [illegible] sts., Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND 3 MILES FROM the city limits of East Portland. The Sandy road passes through it; the timber of the land is worth $4500; when that is removed it will make an excellent farm. You can have it for $4800. [illegible], 114 First st., Portland.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH 35 head of cattle, including 26 cows, a Holstein bull, and over half the whole are graded; 2 good farm horses, superior farm machinery and dairy appliances. The dwelling house is hard finished and commodious, commanding a fine view of the river. The farm adjoins the town of Cathlamet, W. T., where is the county seat and postoffice. [illegible] JOHN DOCKAR.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—13 SHARES IN THE FRANKLIN Building and Loan Association by PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL. 12j8

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A WELL furnished boarding-house containing 11 rooms; 13 boarders at present; must be sold inside of two weeks. Address [illegible], 263 Third st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASBESTOS FIRE KINDLER—THE BEST THING out; handy and safe; kindles any kind of wood; will last for years. Manufactured by the Oregon Brass Works. Aluminum Bells, Brass and Composition Castings. All kinds of job work promptly attended to. 22d1m

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND on personal notes by A. GOLDSMITH, 114 Front street.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture; without removal; notes discounted. A. J. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, 18½ First st.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY Importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery. 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHELLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blacking, Dressing, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

THRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

AMES & DETRICK—BAGS, BAGGING, TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oil Clothing, etc., 41 Front st., Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 12 FRONT ST., Portland, and 8 Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

[illegible], CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; [illegible] and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] ROOM 2, PORTLAND Savings Bank Building, cor. Second and Washington. Office hours 10 to 12 A. M.; [illegible] P. M.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN, C. [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, Groceries, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, Etc. Regular days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 15, at 10 A. M.

Bedroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, Brussels Carpets, Blankets, Comforters, Spreads, Stoves, Matting, Crockery, Tables. ALSO Cane-seat and Wood Dining Chairs, Plated Ware, Chandeliers. Also, MERCHANDISE.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

$100 Diamond Ring GIVEN AWAY!

Any person sending us $1 for Pin, Ear Drops, [illegible] Buttons, Collar Buttons, or with every dollars' worth of goods purchased at our store, receive a ticket for in Drawing of Feb. 1st.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st., Portland.

[illegible]

Neckwear, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, ETC., ETC., ETC.

153 First st.

—THE—

[illegible]

SCHEDULE OF RATES:

Hacks for immediate use or at stated times, one person, not exceeding one mile	[illegible]
Riding, per hour	[illegible]
Calling, first hour	[illegible]
Each additional hour	[illegible]
Theaters and Parties—	
1 or 2 persons to and from	[illegible]
3 or 4 persons to and from	[illegible]
To or from Trains, Boats and Steamers—	
1 or 2 persons (carriage extra)	[illegible]
Each additional person	[illegible]
(No charge for Baggage.)	
Weddings—Each hack	[illegible]
Funerals (carriage extra)	[illegible]

TWO-HORSE COUPES.

Rates for two horse coupes within the following limits—Not further south than Caruthers street, nor further west than Pacific; not further north than I street, nor further west than Twentieth—

Ordered for immediate use, 1 person	[illegible]
Ordered at stated time, 1 or 2 persons	[illegible]
Riding and calling, per hour	1 [illegible]
To and from theaters and parties, per couple	[illegible]

MAGOON BROS., Props.

Telephone 331. COR. 3d & MADISON.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH BARK

ARABELLA

As she now lies at the Hudson Bay Co's wharf, Esquimalt Harbor.

The ARABELLA was built in Quebec in [illegible], and is 729 tons register. Her dimensions are:

Length	163 feet 2 inches
Breadth	32 feet 8 inches
Depth of Hold	19 feet 1 inch

And Registered 3-3 L H Veritas.

TENDERS.

Are called for the purchase of the above-named vessel, together with her part cargo of about [illegible] feet of Rough Lumber in Lower Hold.

With this vessel is also included her complete inventory of Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, [illegible], Furniture, Tanks, Stores, &c., as per detailed list.

TENDERS to be addressed to the undersigned not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. HY SAUNDERS,

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9, 1886. Johnson St., Victoria.

[illegible] Sale.

A Rare Opportunity for a Merchant with Energy and Capital.

I offer for sale my General Merchandise Business in the growing and prosperous town of Pendleton, Oregon. I have a large and commodious brick store, the best location in the town—and a first-class trade, especially in the profitable lines of Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. For particulars apply to

7j12 LEHMAN BLUM, Pendleton, Or.

FLORAL GARDEN.

Kutzschan & [illegible]

We wish to inform the public that we now have a large variety of FLOWERS For Bouquets and Funeral Decorations. All orders will receive prompt attention.

147 Market st., cor. Seventh.

NOW LANDING,

Ex "Greisdale" from Liverpool,

ENGLISH ROCK SALT

In Large Lumps, used everywhere, and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock. For Sale to the Trade by

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from [illegible] MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to. [illegible]

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG. [illegible]

NO. 82 NORTH FIRST STREET, [illegible] McMillen's addition, East Portland.

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as secon class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	1
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12
Sunday, per year	
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3
The Weekly, per year	2

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13.—6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	R'n fall inch	St o W
Portland	29.84	03	45	S	.02	Clo
Olympia	29.78	03	44	S	.03	F
Roseburg	29.94	03	46	NW	.12	Lt
Red Bluff	29.74	—09	46	NW	.12	Lt
Sacramento	29.99	—05	52	SW	.00	Clea
Ft. Canby	29.77	03	45	W	.09	Clo
Spokane	29.76	—03	33	W	.10	Lt
Tatoosh	29.70	—02	48	S	.04	Clo
Walla Walla	....	....	30	SE	.15	Clo

Minimum thermometer, 36; maximum, 52.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

B C.... Bert. 2.... Business.... Druggist.... D, 2.... 9.... B D.... Partner.... Millman.... Sawmill Man,....

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

The furniture of residence No. 12 South Front, between Hall and Lincoln sts., at 10 A. M., by Gilman & Co.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The steamship State of California sailed for Portland to-day with the following passengers:

H F Porter
John C Tollman
I S Franks
A Gericken
Mrs Olds
C E Colburn
Henry Hewett
B Faymonville
Mrs Parker
Miss Carnahan
B W Sears
Mrs E Arnell
Mrs B Farmer
Lee Hine
G H Burnett
Miss E A Seeley
W A Roberts
A Martin
J M Fredberg
S H Ray
B O Severance
G W Kenner
Alice Grabenheim
J Leahy
J O Shirley
Mary Lair
J Levinsky
H Topham & wf
J B Kellogg
John Miller & wf
Mrs W A Wilcox
M S Hancock
M Koshland
I Lang
J H Brumagin
C Mutler
Mrs M P Quinn
Geo C Clayton
Capt B B Tuttle
Mrs J Leahy
C L Wilson
Mrs Taylor & son
C J Christie
Thos Wallace & wf
Peter Bausch & wf
H Tickner
A P Smith & wf
Chester Clary
C H Hale
L Kaufman
H Webster
Dr W H Olds
J D Shaw
G Mathan
Mrs B B Tuttle
T C Parker
Mrs L W Eaton
Geo Gran
C J Christie
J Chadwick & wf
John Zeinner
W H B Cole
J Duff
J McMullen

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The steamship Queen of the Pacific sailed to-day for Victoria and Puget sound ports:

Victoria—M. A. McLean, James Orr, W. K. Bull, Mrs. Lewis and three children, R. G. Galbraith, J. Weil, J. Taylor, B. F. Black, J. Pope, F. G. Vernon, P. H. Gray, G. Hartman, C. Simpson, J. Hamilton, Wang Kee and Ah Sing.

Port Townsend—C. E. Davis, Major Blakely, Miss L. Parker, Mrs. T. Lambach, R. W. Dalton, wife and child, Miss Susie F. Clark, Leroy Pratt, A. Simon, F. W. James.

Seattle—Mrs. J. C. N. Martin, George Dudley and wife, W. Bonnstain, Z. B. Adams, J. Dolan, Charles Deetz, Miss Blackman, A. Duncan, Jennie Lewis, A. Jacquillard, Miss Ora Ross, Geo. Smith, Miss A. Slade, J. A. Black, M. J. Burns, J. E. Donnelly, J. Leonsky, M. Haynes, C. C. Cleary.

Tacoma—J. Jensen and wife, J. M. Bardin, F. A. Douglas, C. F. Williams, J. W. Chapman, C. E. Elliott, J. Roberts, Mrs. Appleby.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: J. C. Young, John Cox, M. J. Graham, Miss Addie Falconer, and 16 immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: L. Allen, John Arnold, L. Smith, F. L. Olmsted, Wm. Ross, and 5 immigrants.

IT HAS NO GIZZARD.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 12, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In answer to a request for information, published in THE OREGONIAN a few days since, I would say that the sagehen has no gizzard. It is an exception to the rest of the grouse family owing to its peculiar food, which consists of the leaves of the sage plants, grasshoppers and other insects, but so far, I believe, has never been known to eat seeds or grain of any kind. This condition is found in all of the birds of prey and many others that live on fish, and would therefore have no occasion for a "grinding mill." They have instead a membranaceous bag, or "paunch," which in the sagehen is very large, as is the case with all vegetable feeders among animals.

O. B. JOHNSON.

[In Cone's "North American Birds" is found the following in regard to the sage hen. "Digestive system remarkable for the slight muscularity of the gizzard, which is rather a membranous paunch than a grist mill; the bird browses rather than scratches for a living, feeding on wormwood and also extensively on insects." So, after all, it appears that the sage hen's stomach is merely a "run down" gizzard. If one of these birds was fed awhile on wheat or corn the food mill would get up its muscle and become a gizzard again, or the bird would die.]

HE SAYS HE CAN PROVE IT.

That all the fine class of people and leading merchants dine at Freiman's New Coffee House and Restaurant.

A GOOD JOKE.

Went to Freiman's and could not get in—such a big crowd. Oak street, between Front and First.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Freiman's New Coffee House and Restaurant, the most healthful restaurant in Portland—has delicacies every morning for breakfast which he will not advertise. Go to breakfast at Freiman's, and find out for yourself. 6 Oak st. between Front and First.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Freiman's New Coffee House and Restaurant is doing the largest business in the city. Oak street, between Front and First.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Where are you going? To Freiman's New Coffee House and Restaurant, Oak street, between Front and First.

SOMETHING that needs looking into—that R. Freiman has imported the best cook on the Pacific coast, who cooks the most palatable and delicious food in Portland. Oak st., bet. Front and First.

Diamonds! Big bargains! Also in watches, jewelry of all descriptions. Goods sent to any part of the coast with privilege to select or return. Every article guaranteed. Fine watch repairing and diamond setting a specialty. Uncle Myers's, 189 1st st.

New York Fashion Bazar and other journals for January at Edward Dekum & Co.'s, Washington st.

The well known cutter of G. Neimeyer has returned from San Francisco with all the latest styles.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Smith's for oysters.

For perfumery and toilet articles, go to Child & Co's.

E. F. HEROY'S Sewing Machine Office, 101½ Morrison street.

OREGON KIDNEY TEA cures when all other so-called remedies fail. Try one package.

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parker, 133 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Norton Air Door springs always keep your doors closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co's branch office 346 First st., Portland, Or. J. F. ATHERTON, M'g'r.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness. Sold only in boxes.

Smoke the Pappoose, the finest five-cent cigar in the market. John A. Child & Co. (druggists), agents, cor. Morrison and Second sts.

Ladies, if you want a fresh beautiful complexion use Child's Snowflake. A handsome picture given with every bottle.

A FINE DISPLAY — Large shipments, direct, of Household, Domestic, White and American Sewing Machines, just received at "Garrison's Sewing Machine Store," where all the latest and best machines can be found on exhibition to select from—the finest display ever made in Oregon—at 167 Third.

John A. Child & Co., druggists, cor. Morrison and Second sts., give special attention to physicians' prescriptions and private recipes.

[illegible] VIENNA COFFEE [illegible] Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

P COMMISSION
C. M. STEVENS.
N & CO.,
omm ssion Merchants,
UCTION SALE
—OF—
FURNITURE
N. 15, at 10 A. M.,
HARDSON,
mond Ring
AWAY!
CO, 107 First st., Portland
wear,
nders,
kerchiefs,
g Gowns,
g Jackets,
First st.
E OF RATES
BROS., Props.
SALE.
ITISH BARK
BELLA.
DERS.
Sale.
portunity for a
with Energy
Cap tal.
GARDEN.
Kutzs han & Scheydecker
FLOWERS
LANDING,
ROCK SALT
GUTHRIE & CO.
OOD! WOOD!
LOTH NG M'F'G CO.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland Or as second-class matter

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily with Sunday per month	$1 00
Daily Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday per year	1[illegible] 0
Sunday per year	[illegible]
Sunday and Weekly per year	[illegible]
The Weekly per year	[illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Daily per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily per week delivered, Sunday included	[illegible]

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Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther.	Wind direction	Rain fall Inches	State of W'thr
Portland	29 81	03	4	S	0	Cldy
Olympia	29 8	03	44	S	0	Fair
Roseburg	29 91	03	46	NW	1	Lt Rn
Red Bluff	29 74	—09	46	NW	1	Lt Rn
Sacramento	29 92	—05	[illegible]	SW	00	Clear
Ft Canby	29	03	45	W	03	Cldy
Spokane	29	—03	33	W	10	Lt Sn
Tatoosh	29	—02	48	S	01	Cldy
Walla Walla			30	SE	15	Lt Sn

Minimum thermometer 3[illegible] maximum [illegible]

OUR LETTER-BOX

B C Burt 2 | Business Druggist D 2 [illegible]
9 H D Partner Millman Sawmill Man 41

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I S Franks
A Gricken
Mrs Olds
C E Colburn
Henry Hewott
B Frymonville
Mrs Parker
Miss Carnahan
B W Sears
Mrs E Arnell
Mrs B Farmer
Lee Hine
G H Burnett
Miss E A Seeley
W A Roberts
A Martin
J M Fredberg
S H Ray
B O Severance
A W Kemper
Miss Grabenheim
J Leahy
J O Shirley
Mary Lair
J Levinsky
H Topham & wf
J B Kellogg
John Miller & wf
Mrs W A Wilcox
M S Hancock

M Koshland
I Lang
J H Brumagin
C Butler
Mrs M P Quinn
Geo C Clayton
Capt B B Tuttle
Mrs J Leahy
C L Wilson
Mrs Taylor & son
O J Christie
Thos Wallace & wf
Peter Bausch & wf
B Tickner
A P Smith & wf
Chester Clery
C H Hale
L Kaufman
H Webster
Dr W H Olds
J D Shaw
G Mathan
Mrs B B Tuttle
T C Parker
Mrs L W Eaton
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Seattle—Mrs J. C N Martin, George Dudley and wife, W Bonnstein, F B Adams, J Delin Charles Deetz, Miss Bladkman, A Duncan, Jennie Lewis, A. Jacquillard, Miss Ora Ross, Geo Smith, Miss A Slade, J A Black M J Burns J. E. Donnelly, J Leonsky, M Haymes, C C Geary

Tacoma—J Jenser and wife, J. M Bardin I A. Douglas C F Williams, J W Chapman C E. Elliott, J Roberts, Mrs. Appleby

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BUSINESS ITEMS

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Go to Keith's for oysters.

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[illegible] COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] leads all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

VERY STRANGE DEATH OF A CHILD,—A two year old daughter of Mr. Shannon, who lives out on the cricket ground in South Portland, died yesterday under most peculiar circumstances Some six months ago, or as soon as the little one was able to get out of doors she developed a passion for eating earth All efforts to break her of this habit were in vain, and several times during the summer she ate so much dirt as to bring on spells of vomiting She was finally kept within doors and watched but would eat dirt at every opportunity, even taking it off the muddy shoes of the other children When the little thing had secured a piece of clay, she would hold her hand behind her to conceal it from her mother and nibble at it on the sly She did not appear to receive much injury from the habit for some time, but about three weeks ago began to grow thin, and, although she had a good appetite and ate heartily her food appeared to do her no good. Physicians were called in but could afford no relief Jaundice or some kindred disease set in and the little one grew weaker and weaker, and finally died of exhaustion The physicians are of opinion that the dirt eaten clogged the biliary duct They have never known of a similar case Mr Shannon has three older children, who are all healthy

NO SCARCITY OF HIRED GIRLS —A valued subscriber in the city who often favors the reporters of this paper with "pointers" on news items sends a communication stating that there is still a scarcity of women for household work and that any number could get employment if they sought it. This is a mistake The Women's Christian Temperance union have a standing advertisement asking for places for twenty women as servants and could easily furnish twice that number if there was the demand The managers of the union state that there are a great many women now in the city suffering for the necessities of life who would be thankful for the opportunity to earn a living in some one's kitchen Probably the reason of this distress lies in the fact that housekeepers think the situation is very much as it was two or three years ago, when good girls could not be had at any price and Chinese were employed from necessity There is a general disposition in Portland to give preference to white labor, This is evidenced every day by the number of white men seen upon the streets sawing wood—a sight extremely rare two years ago Let it once be generally known that servant girls are to be had, and if they are capable the Chinese will be set aside for them

CHINESE HOODLUM WHIPPED —Yesterday afternoon a Chinese tough, who was evidently spoiling for a fight, tackled a white man who was engaged in sawing wood in front of the St. Louis hotel, on First street. The China man began to abuse the woodsawyer for encroaching on what had been considered the inalienable rights of Chinese, but the man went on with his work, merely telling the Chinaman in rather forcible language to attend to his own business "You heep smahl. Maybe you likee fight," exclaimed the Chinaman, whose warm southern blood was now aroused, and, throwing off his blouse, he began an attack by kicking at the woodsawyer This was the end of offensive warfare on his side. The sawyer dropped his saw and went for that heathen in a style that even Dempsey would have admired He caught the Chinaman on the eye with a stinging right hander which sent him full length into a pool of mud and completely closed the optic. The sawyer scorned to take advantage of his foe but allowed him to rise and then whipped him until his own mother would n't know him. As might be expected, the little episode attracted a large crowd and the sawyer was the hero of the hour

TRYING TO RECOVER A CERTIFICATE —Some time since, Ah Wong, the secretary of the Joss House association, a society consisting of over 100 Chinese residents of this city, without authority disposed of a certificate of deposit for $[illegible] belonging to the association The certificate is alleged to be in the possession of Henry Weiner who claims that it was given to him as security for $800 advanced to Fong Tair The trustees of the Joss House association, Yon Li and others, having failed to recover possession of the certificate by suits in the circuit court, have commenced a suit in equity in the United States circuit court, through their attorneys, Messrs Watson & Hume, to compel the delivery of this certificate Judge Deady made an order yesterday enjoining Weiner from destroying or mutilating the certificate of deposit during the pendency of litigation He is also ordered to file an affidavit within five days as to what ~~[illegible]~~ he has the certificate in his possession and within ten days to deposit it with the clerk of the court It would appear as if some settlement of this matter is soon to be arrived at.

POLICE COURT —Yesterday in the police court James O'Brien was arraigned for trial on a charge of begging O'Brien who had just got out of jail, admitted his guilt, and said if given a chance he would walk out of town Judge Dement allowed him thirty days rest before starting on his trip James Lyton, who bought a suit of clothes Saturday night, and then got drunk and was arrested, and was released and got drunk again informed the judge that he wanted to go to Tacoma His honor thought Lyton also needed rest, so he gave him two days. John Mitchell, a tramp, who resisted and raised a row with officer James at the foot of Ash street Tuesday afternoon, pleaded guilty and was given the full extent of the law ninety days, with the advice not to come before the court again James Harris, a vagrant, had his case continued for trial until to-day

SHOT BY A GLANCING BULLET —At Kiblotts, the second station east of Palouse Junction, on the Palouse branch, O R. & N Saturday afternoon, C Mority stock grower, discharged a pistol at a coyote running on the ice The bullet, 44 calibre, glanced from the ice and struck a Chinaman, a quarter of a mile away, in the left shoulder The wounded man arrived here on the train Sunday morning consigned to the hospital and bearing a note from Mr Mority asking that the best surgical treatment be given the case at his expense Dr N G Blalock extracted the ball, which had coursed parallel with the shoulder blade about five inches deep The patient is getting along all right, and holds the bullet firmly clasped in his right hand, believing he will become well rapidly by that means.—*Walla Walla Journal*

NOBODY WANTS TO FIGHT DEMPSEY —A letter from New York, from Jack Dempsey, under the date of January 7, contains the following "I have made all the fighters shut up, as they wouldn't put up La Blanche's manager wanted a gate money snap, but I am not doing any of that just now I gave Mitchell the devil in the papers and he would not make a match, but he says he will punch me on sight. Well, I will be with him I went to McCaffrey with money to fight for $1000 a side, but he said he would fight nobody but John L Pete McCoy wants a gate money snap, also I am getting $300 a week doing statue of the prize ring. I don't like it. Jack Fogarty and I will fight about February 20 for $2500 a side and a $1000 purse—$6000 in all.

CHANEY'S CASE HEARD —In the county court yesterday, in the matter of the claim of W H Chaney against the estate of Joseph R. Knott, deceased, testimony was taken, the argument heard and the case was taken under advisement. During the trial the defendants brought up an old case, wherein it was claimed that Chaney came to Knott's house and offered to do his law business and arrange his legal papers, in exchange for board and room in the house that after several weeks, Chaney having failed to fulfill his contract, Knott dismissed him after paying him $2 which Chaney claimed was owing him This Chaney denies, and did so at the time

FORESTALLED AN OFFICER —Kong Hop, who keeps a laundry at 16 North First street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of policeman Abe Tichnor for running the laundry without a license Tichnor, before making the complaint notified Kong to procure his license, but Kong neglected to do so The wily celestial seems destined, however, to get the best of Abe, as just after the complaint was made and a few minutes before the service of the warrant by officer James, he paid his license to the city treasurer and had his receipt when arrested He was released on putting up $5 bail, to guarantee his appearance to answer to day in the police court

FAILURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER —Dodson's platform ice machine near Bonneville, of which mention was made not long since is not likely to prove a success this season There has been only one night favorable for freezing ice and then the thermometer was only five degrees below the freezing point and the ice froze only to a thickness of three inches Enough was seen to show that the principle of the machine is a correct one and that the ice freezes from the platform up but with warm weather it is no go. Last winter ice piled up in thousands of tons all round that section but this winter there is not enough there to cool a cocktail

A JUSTICE SUEING THE COUNTY —Papers in an action brought some time ago by Justice S S White against the county were served yesterday White's fees were cut down to the amount of $354 05 by the county commissioners during the past few months, and it is for this sum he asks judgment, alleging the bills presented by him to have been correct. Several other suits involving the right of the county to compel the attendance of witnesses in criminal cases without compensation will probably be brought shortly.

HOTEL BURNED —Monday night, shortly before 1 o'clock, the Western hotel at Scio, Linn county caught fire and was totally destroyed, together with an adjacent barn The property was owned by John Bilyeu, whose loss is $4800 insured for $2000 in the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco Considerable damage was done to the stock of Mr Daniels general merchandise dealer, which was removed. The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the kitchen or woodshed, and was first discovered by Dr E O Hyde, who was returning from a visit to a country patient.

LARCENY OF HINGES.—Early last evening Ah Wong went into the store of Dayton & Hall at the corner of First and Taylor streets and purchased a pair of hinges. While the clerk was wrapping them up Wong helped himself to three more pair of hinges out of the box and was observed in so doing by several parties present in the store The Chinaman was taken into custody by the clerk, and on being searched the hinges were found in his pockets. A policeman was telephoned for who arrived in the person of Officer James, and Ah Wong was conveyed to the police station and booked for larceny

STIRRING UP AN ASSIGNEE —Judge Stearns yesterday ordered J Hays, assignee of the estate of Lee & Marx, insolvent debtors, to file a report by Monday January 18, in detail of his doings as assignee, of the amount of expenses, debts and liabilities incurred of the conduct of business and management of the estate also of all moneys expended and paid out, together with the vouchers and receipts, and in response to the former order of the court why he should not be removed and required to pay certain claims and to be adjudged in contempt.

WILL PROBATED —The will of Annie H Stussi, deceased, was yesterday admitted to probate Mrs. Stussi died on December 21 last, leaving property of the value of $1150, consisting of a certificate of deposit of $1000 in the Portland Savings bank, and household furniture wearing apparel, etc The testator bequeaths to her granddaughter Fannie Annie Aflett $500 and to her grandson William Henry Aflett a like amount. Agnes H Hope, daughter of the deceased, is named as executrix

JUDGE DAWNE'S WIFE —Mrs Jennie Dawne, wife of Judge Dawne, arrived on the last steamer from Alaska, and is now with her parents at Salem. Her worthless husband, it appears left her without means, and sooner than incur any unnecessary obligations, she came down in the steerage She is convinced of the rascality of Dawne, and expressed her detestation for him and her determination never to live with him again She has the sympathy of a large circle of friends

BOY RUN OVER —Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Arthur Behrenz, a little [illegible] years of age son of A B Behrenz, was knocked down and run over by a horse and dray at the corner of Third and Morrison streets The little fellow was picked up and carried to his home where Dr Saylor attended him The boy was terribly scared and shook up, his right arm was bruised and his face badly cut, but no bones were broken

WANT A NEW ASSIGNEE.—The Oregon Improvement company, C. H Dodd & Co, and the Portland gaslight company, creditors of J E Tibbetts, who made an assignment on the 9th instant for the benefit of his creditors, yesterday petitioned the state circuit court to be allowed to choose a new assignee, and the clerk of the court was ordered to notify the creditors to meet at his office for that purpose within fifteen days

SAVED HIS ARM —Mr Berner, whose arm was so seriously injured by a circular saw in the mill at Sellwood a short time ago, is now out of the hospital. His arm was saved, but will never be strong, as a portion of one of the bones of the forearm and his little finger are gone but it will be very serviceable, as he can use it in eating and for many kinds of light work He still has to come around every day to have it dressed

PROPERTY ATTACHED —Theodore H Leibig has brought suit against Francis Clarno in the state circuit court, to recover $2371, and in accordance with a writ issued the sheriff has attached one half of a block of land at West Park and [illegible] said to belong to Clarno and $1000 in money in the hands of the Transcontinental street railway company coming to defendant. Clarno is an attorney at law in this city

STEAMER INTO FRESH WATER.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation company's steamer Olympian, which has been tied up at Tacoma since the summer travel ceased, will be brought to Portland in a few days. The move is made because it is better to have the boat lie in fresh water and thus avoid accumulation of barnacles No doubt she will be put back on the Victoria route for next summer's travel

EASTERN OREGON WEATHER —The first general snow of the season in Eastern Oregon fell yesterday It was a light snow except at Bonneville where it fell pretty heavy There was no wind and the temperature was mild In the Willamette valley gentle warm rains fell throughout the day and toward midnight it set in for a generous downpour

APPEALED —Simon Smith as plaintiff in an action against Alsey and Mary Jane Fox decided in the state circuit court May 13, 1885, in his favor, yesterday filed notice of an appeal to the supreme court, for the reason that he recovered judgment for more than $150 and that the costs were taxed to him (plaintiff), but should have been charged to defendants

SPECIAL TRIP —The steamer Lurline will make a special trip on Saturday evening, leaving Vancouver at 6 30 P M, and returning will leave Portland at 11 30, giving Vancouver people an opportunity of seeing "The Mikado" and returning the same evening Reserved seats can be had of the purser of the boat.

CAPT HARLOW'S WILL STANDS

Decision that the old Skipper was of Sound Mind when he Made his Last Will and Testament.

Yesterday Judge Stearns admitted the will of John Harlow deceased, to probate, and appointed Celestia L. Harlow administratrix The court held that the deceased at the time he made the will was fully capable of so doing and was of sound and enduring mind Further, that said will was not procured by fraud and undue influence of Celestia Harlow, as was claimed by Chester Harlow, a son of deceased, who contested the instrument

Judge Stearns quoted at length from the case of Clark vs Ellis, where, among other things it was held that the presumption was always in favor of sanity, except where it was shown that the maker of the will was in his lifetime subject to insane spells

"In the present case a great deal of testimony had been introduced, including that of many prominent citizens. He was an old resident of this town, and a pioneer, and of a peculiar and erratic nature Most of the testimony introduced on the part of the contestants has been based upon the peculiarities of Capt. Harlow There has been hardly a witness that I recall, who testified positively that he believed Capt. Harlow was of unsound mind.

"On the other hand there have been a number of witnesses who have known Capt Harlow during his whole life, who testified that they believed he was perfectly sane

"It is claimed by the contestants that because Capt. Harlow left his son Chester only about $100 when he possessed considerable property, and the fact he gave large portions to other members of his family tends to show that he was not in his right mind It was also shown Chester was not on friendly terms with Capt. Harlow's wife" (His own stepmother)

The testimony regarding the treatment Capt. Harlow accorded his sons, Judge Stearns remarked as somewhat conflicting but later went on to say "I think that it shows that Capt Harlow endeavored to use at his best, and did in other a number of enterprises, and there was generally a failure on the part of his sons.

It was the failure of the sons to succeed that Judge Stearns in part attributed the action of Capt Harlow to provide more generously for Chester So far as the testimony went nothing very bad was shown about Chester, only he was improvident and unsuccessful

Capt. Harlow came to this country more than a quarter of a century ago, and amassed a fortune which since his death has been appraised at $60,000 He owned a valuable farm at Troutdale and considerable other property which, by the provisions of the will, reverts to his wife and younger children

THE LETTER CARRIERS WORK

Following is a summary of the work done by letter carriers during December

Carriers employed 8, registered letters delivered, 355 mail letters delivered, 52,392 mail postal cards delivered, 4,623 local letters delivered, [illegible]23 local postal cards delivered, 29,[illegible]0 newspapers delivered, 11 04[illegible] letters returned to the office, 113, letters collected, 94,059 postal cards collected, 12,236 newspapers collected, 7567, total number of pieces handled, 222,686 average number of pieces per carrier, 27,835¾, total number of pieces handled in November, 203,047, increase in December over November, 19,639 pieces; special delivery letters in December, 588.

A LAKE OF BRIMSTONE.

A Portland Girl at the Crater of Mauna Loa.

Thrilling Story of Adventures Among the Burning Sulphur Lakes of the Sandwich Islands—Lost Among the Hell of Fire

A young lady who travels about a great deal arrived in Portland lately from Honolulu, bringing with her many stories of the famous Hawaiian kingdom. A reporter of THE OREGONIAN met her a few days ago and had the pleasure of listening to a realistic account of a trip made by herself and some friends in July This young lady, Miss Mary Henshaw, consented to have her story published and it is here, reproduced almost exactly as it came from her lips

The party left Honolulu on July 10 and traversed, partly by steamer and sail but mostly horseback, a distance of nearly 200 miles to the town of Hilo on another island They arrived there on the [illegible]th and on the 24th prepared to visit the great burning lakes of sulphur and melted lava. The point to be reached is thirty miles from Hilo, and there is a place called the Volcano house There were five ladies and two gentlemen in the party, and they proceeded on the 25th to visit the lakes The rest of the story can best be told in the language of the young lady beginning at the point where the first lake was reached

All around us was smoke coming from numberless holes, with the big tree fern growing over them and some large rose bushes full of little pink wild roses thriving so nicely These were sulphur holes and the steam was hot. Some of the holes the proprietor was arranging for bath houses and one to cook over, for it was scalding hot. We could see the lakes of fire, and the walls of the great crater, nine miles in circumference, were only thirty yards away At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in short dresses, we started off for the volcano with staff in hand, a canteen of water each, and a guide Down a steep bank, past ferns and shrubs, gathering wild berries we clambered on until we found ourselves on the edge of the crater on a mass of black lava, the crust that covers an immense

LAKE OF FIRE.

Sometimes the whole crust, nine miles around sinks and then rises It is wonderful that there are no accidents recorded, for there is danger on every side Why, we passed over cracks some three and four feet wide and hot! So hot down there and so many we could see the fire, by the heat of which, by holding our sticks in we would take them out all burning Three miles more we went and then we came to the brimstone smoke so dangerous to weak persons, and found the wind against us, so we had to walk right through it. The guide said, "Shall we turn back?" We said "No, go on at all hazards" But Oh! I nearly died. I felt dreadful; they ran for water, there was not a bit of air in my lungs, and at every cough I expected to see blood, but we ran on and got past the smoke ran over lava that swayed with our weight and came to an old lake of fire called Halemaumau or Home of the Gods We sat down on the hot lava, but could not stay long in one place The smoke from Chimney point, a great big rugged chimney of lava between Old and South lakes, kept the view from us, but it soon changed with the wind and we saw the wonderful sight—a lake of fire-red, molten lava, boiling seething, clashing like maddened demons at bay, every eruption booming like big cannons I cannot give you any idea of that awful scene, we were all awe stricken and dumb.

This lake is enclosed with lava walls on three sides, one spot on its surface is always active and around it are serpentine streams of fire Never twice is the same surface seen Ever changing no two persons see it alike but we saw it as active as it ever was. How we hated to leave but we had to retrace our steps part way to get to South lake, and our way was all full of pitfalls and swaying lava that we had to get back while daylight lasted Back we went. The wind had changed and we were not bothered with the brimstone We saw a little hole only a few days old, in the lava crust, of unsurpassing beauty Instead of being red, it looked like an immense cavern of snow, for it was at a white heat We

[illegible]

Than five feet, but we got pieces of lava as large as possible and broke in the crust around the edge then, being daring four of us ventured about three feet from the edge and gave a shout. We were the first of the party to spy the molten stream of lava at white heat, flowing into its depths and not filling up the hole, as one would suppose, but disappearing We could stand there only a few seconds, the heat was so intense, but heedless of danger we ran backward and forward The crust whereon we stood was not eighteen inches thick, and the guide turned away dizzy, begging us to come away, for he could see the lava sway with our weight We finally left and go to South lake just at dark Here we found another grand spectacle a lake larger than the old one It is a mile long and a quarter wide We sat on a [illegible] lava, an overhanging ledge and dangerous, but we wanted the nearest view where our faces were just burning with the heat, while our backs were so cold—just think! There in that immense crater there were at one time six seen small lakes of fire drawing in and pulling here and there, boiling and seething but not thrown up in the air as at the old lake Yet a grander sight cannot be seen At 8 P M we started for home having left a lantern on the bank in the afternoon to be our guide, but before we had gone one mile of our return our lantern disappeared and we were lost None of us realized our danger, but I never think of it now but I shudder Lost there in that vast crater, with fiery streams issuing from cracks to our right and flowing over the bed, we had to pass those cracks of fire not knowing when they might open At times so tired we would rest while the guide went hunting our way and find the lava too hot to sit upon Here the proprietor of the Vulcan house found us He thought us lost and came down, taking our lantern, which was a foolish act Ladies are never allowed in the crater after night, but we were there till 11—because we had to be At last we reached the top, when we were so faint that we could scarcely ask for water At midnight we had dinner, and next morning began preparations to return to Honolulu.

BRIEF MENTION

The Jefferson Street Ferry company have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on $[illegible]

County Judge Moreland yesterday confirmed the report of the guardian of the Hawthorne heirs

Gospel meetings are held every night in the Scandinavian M E church, corner of Twelfth and D streets

The Woman's Prayer union will meet in the Y M C A chapel this (Thursday) P M at 2:30 o'clock Mrs Henry and Mrs Shindler will preside.

William H Taylor and wife yesterday confessed judgment in the case brought against them by the American Mortgage company to foreclose a mortgage

The case of E Gallagher vs B. Cohn et al, pending in Judge Stearns's court, has been referred to W I Boise as referee to take testimony and report findings and facts of law

The counsel in the Hibbs case were making arrangements yesterday to have the case continued again this morning for another day Delay in receiving important papers is the cause

Thomas Mullin and John Haydon, held to answer by United States Commissioner Fred Page Tustin, of Pendleton, were brought down by Deputy United States Marshal Morse yesterday

Canvasback ducks were never known to be so scarce in January as they are at this time They are correspondingly high. Yesterday Malarkey had to pay $9 50 a dozen for some choice birds

James Chenoweth, a large stock grower of Douglas county, is in the city He has a large number of fat cattle also a thousand yearlings for sale to replenish the ranges of Eastern Oregon

In the case of the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company vs Dr J A Chapman a suit to foreclose a mortgage, in the United States circuit court, a final decree was entered yesterday

The executor and bondsmen of the estate of H C Northrup, deceased, were allowed by the county judge yesterday until Monday next in which to file a bill of exceptions to the report of the referee

The Ladies Relief society are rejoicing over a donation of the finest flour to "The Home," Mr W S Ladd having placed to their credit with Sibson, Quackenbush & Co $250, to be furnished as they need it.

Some fifteen members of the various G. A. R. posts of this city went up to The Dalles yesterday afternoon to take part in a public installation of the officers of the post there in the evening They will return to-day.

Judgment by default for $870 and costs was yesterday rendered by Judge Stearns in the case of H. Wise vs. O. Wildman, and order made that the attached property be sold. Wildman had been keeping a fruit store on the southwest corner of First and B streets, and Wise, who keeps a second-hand store opposite him, commenced suit on the 2d of the present month to recover the above amount, claimed due on promissory notes executed to him at different times by Wildman

The condition of Miss May Tooley, who swallowed a pin, was more favorable yesterday, She had but one convulsion during the night and during the forenoon several slight spasms. Her recovery is considered hopeful.

Wilbur Taylor, the young man who robbed the Powell's Valley postoffice, has concluded to enter a plea of guilty to-day. He says he was hard up and could find nothing to do and so concluded to commit the robbery.

Mr Corbett, the contractor for boring the artesian well on W S Ladd's farm, has had considerable trouble with the job for the past six weeks He has at last got the tubing to rights and is boring way into the bowels.

The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Henry Bacon, who was sent up from Portland for three years for stealing a watch This means that Bacon stays in the penitentiary until he serves out his time

Several persons in this city have secured an option on a large number of shares of stock in the Burnt River Mining company, and have engaged an expert to go up and make a thorough examination of the mines Should his report prove favorable an advance in the price of the stock will probably result.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES

A Rich Silver Find Reported—Reduction Works at Medford Started News from Various Camps

MEDFORD, Jan 1[illegible]

The Medford reduction works started their stamps to-day These works can treat ten tons per day, and have had an offer to contract one year's work ahead from one mine, but refuse to contract, as it would go against the development of other mines

There was a rich vein of quartz carrying grey copper and sulphurets, discovered on Applegate creek last week which promises to develop into something good Anderson and Walker are the discoverers, and several parties have gone to get the extensions Prospectors are working on Applegate and Jackson creek, and although quartz mining here is in its infancy, the quartz compares favorably with that of Nevada and Colorado The Starr mines, in the Blackwell district, owned by Singh & Mc Andrews, shows a large body of good ore; mill run $40 to $50 These parties are pushing work and will commence shipping ore in a few days. The Black Hawk mine, in the Willow Springs district, owned by Cowles, King & Slagle, have eighty tons of ore ready for shipment. Boss mine No 1 and No 2, Henry Baker, Scott A. Benson, owners, are pushing work by tunnel, and show a good grade of ore. Kenton mine, owned by Seeleg & Jenkins, shows from eight to ten feet of ore which develops into gray sulphurets. The Florence mine, owned by Chick, Pain & Co., shows a well-defined vein of high grade ore The developments are light, but they still continue to prospect the vein

New locations are made daily, and prospectors coming in from different parts of the mountains with quartz and minerals, show that the country is being thoroughly prospected and if one in every one hundred locations prove good and paying, Southern Oregon will develop into another Helena or Leadville.

In the Gold Hill district the Lucky Strike ledge has been traced to 60 0 feet, on which was located yesterday the Queen of the West, owners Howard & Bever. This claim shows the same ore as the Lucky Strike, indicating the vein to be a true and regular fissure vein. The Koehler mine in the Blackwell district, owners, H Koehler and J Brandt, was located yesterday no developments as yet.

Our town was thrown into excitement to-day over a new discovery of rich native silver. The wire and discoverer Mr Johnson, from Carson City Nev, says he was attracted by the looks of ore, similar to that of the Gould & Curry of Nevada mine Mr Johnson is on his way to Jacksonville to record his rich strike and refused $5000 for his find What Southern Oregon needs is men who thoroughly understand prospecting for quartz ledges Many other new discoveries have been made but none that shows up with the new silver find. From what Mr Johnson tells us, this is the first silver discovery made in Southern Oregon.

BROWNSVILLE NOTES

BROWNSVILLE, Or, Jan. 13.

Many pupils are coming in to attend school here this winter

The woolen mills here are rushed with orders, and are running day and night.

A strong effort is just now being made to open a saloon here, but the result is uncertain,

Brownsville has more secret societies, and better attendance, than any town of its size in the state

Prof Crawford of Lebanon, is teaching a dancing school here and last night he had a very large attendance

A paint mine has just been discovered up the Calapooia, which shows indications of being a big thing for its owners, having been tested and found good

The long dry cold spell has given way to rain, and it is coming down good this morning, making the grass and grain around here look better than for many years past.

Mr F F Croft, who has lately been out to Butte City in the employ of the woolen mills, is, intending to open a general merchandise store here if he can procure a suitable building

The work of putting in the new roller machinery into the flour mills here is progressing rapidly, and we shall soon have a first-class mill, capable of turning out one hundred barrels per day

The Narrow gauge train has not been running for nearly a week, owing to the burning out of a flue in the boiler of the locomotive, but it is expected that the train will go down after freight this morning Great inconvenience is experienced by us here on account of a few days stoppage of the trains, and a large lot of freight is down at the junction.

Billy Lynd wishes to return thanks to Richard Maroney P Kerrigan, Pat Cain and the Merrymakers company, of Vancouver barracks for the splendid manner in which they used him at the Post.

Crayon Portraits in any style, from life or photographs, by Clyde Cooke, $20 to $30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Studio, 31 Ocell[illegible] block

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition

A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES.

Dr Robert Newton late President of the Eclectic College, of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati Ohio used DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice as many of his patients now living and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases. It cures Consumption and all pectoral complaints

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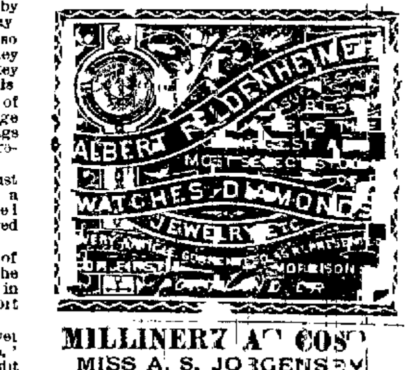

MILLINERY AT COST
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN
Importer of Fine Millinery.
108 First st., Portland, next to [illegible]

"MATTHEWS" 67 First St

DR. E. C. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 109 Alder St.

CASCADE LOCKS.

The Temporary Use by the Public of a Free Wagon Road Portage at the Cascades Authorized—Rules Governing its Use Etc

Capt. Charles F Powell, of the United States engineer's corps, has issued the following notice

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE
PORTLAND, OR, Jan 2, 1886.

By direction of the secretary of war the temporary use by the public of a free wagon road portage at the Cascades canal is authorized, on the understanding that this privilege is not a dedication to the public and vests in the public no title estate, easement or usufructuary interest in the United States land but is a revocable license the privilege of which may be withdrawn at any time.

This portage at present is on the east side of the canal, from the river bank near the head of the canal, and also from the gate of the fence along the north eastern boundary of the United States land to the steamer landing at the foot of the canal The portage will be opened for use from 7 A. M. to 6 P M. daily.

The following rules subject to the approval of the chief of engineers are prescribed for the regulation of the use of the portage

The movements of all vessels at the United States landings and all other conveyances at the landings and on the wagon road will be under the direction of the resident engineer or his authorized agents

No vessel or other conveyance shall delay in leaving the landings or wagon road when ordered by proper authority to vacate or move on

Conveyances employed upon the canal shall have precedence in the use of the portage freighting conveyances over passenger ones loaded ones over empty ones and up stream traffic over up stream when arriving together or meeting—otherwise the first come shall have the right of way the turn of which shall be lost if not taken advantage of at the time

No conveyance shall be run alongside of another so as to wedge in or shall otherwise block the way nor shall any conveyance without authority attempt to pass another going in the same direction

Parties conducting conveyances shall close and fasten gates across the wagon road after passing through

No one shall trespass upon the canal grounds nor take possession of or injure its property nor interfere with the employes or the work in any way whatever

Any one who shall willfully or carelessly obstruct the portage, or by the violation of any of these rules injure delay or inconvenience any conveyance or part of its load shall remove the obstruction and make good any damage so incurred according to the decision of the resident engineer or in default thereof be debarred from the use of the portage.

CHARLES F POWELL
In temporary charge Cascades canal

PERSONAL

Capt. Invararity, of North Yakima, is at the Esmond

Mr Otis Sprague, of Tacoma, is registered at the Holton

Mrs J Senders, of Corvallis, who has been visiting friends here for several weeks, returned home yesterday

Mrs L E Osgood, of Astoria, who is endeavoring to aid the Grant monument fund by the sale of pictures and poems that may serve as memorials, has returned to Portland Her patriotic endeavors have already secured a neat little contribution for the fund.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT IN

The Little Wonder Crockery Store,

NO. 169 FIRST ST.

I am pleased to inform the public that I have taken full charge of the above store and will, from this day inaugurate an entirely new system of doing business, which I trust will meet the approval of my new and former patrons. A. LOBE, Manager

Great Inauguration and Peremptory Sale

—OF—

Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Granite Iron, Chandeliers, Lamps, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

—AT—

CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

All goods must be sold without reserve Everything marked down. Come and see me. You will be satisfied Bargains for all. Prices ranging from 5c upwards,

A. LOBE, Manager.

The Little Wonder Crockery Store,

THE SECOND WEEK

—OF—

A. B. STEINBACH & CO'S

GREAT

Clearance Sale

COMMENCES TO-DAY.

The quantity of Clothing sold by us during the first week of our sale far surpasses our expectations It has proved to us that the people of the northwest appreciate our efforts to give them the BEST of goods for the LEAST money All our goods are marked

Down to Actual New York Cost,

And the prices will ONLY continue during the present sale Owing to a lack of space we quote only a few of our many bargains that we are now offering

Lot No. 48—Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, at $2 40 per Suit.

Lot No. 4005—Fancy Shirts and Drawers, at $2 25 per Suit.

Lot No. 7850—Scarlet Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers at $3 25 per Suit.

Lot No. 1285—Scarlet Lamb's Wool Socks at 3 pairs for $1.

Lot No. 295—Scotch Lamb's Wool Socks, at 3 pairs for $1.

Lot No. 946—Boys' Scotch Suit, from 12 to 17 years, at $7.

Lot No. 8214—Child's Suit, from 4 to 12 at $3 75.

Avail yourself of this

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY,

Which is seldom offered and never equalled

All goods marked in Plain Figures with [illegible], and the price asked will be the ONLY ONE TAKEN

Country Orders solicited and promptly executed

A. B. STEINBACH & CO

The Clothiers and Hatters,

COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.
PORTLAND.

CHANGED HANDS!

W S SIREY and L C COULTER have purchased the

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT

No. 170 First st. (formerly John Slavich's)

Which they will continue to conduct as a first-class restaurant. Their friends and the public are invited to give them a call. Open day and night.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EASTERN prices. 151 1st st.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. WM. T COLEMAN & CO Agts. San Francisco.

Kohn the Clothier
Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

The Greatest Overcoat and Clearance Sale on Record!

It is one thing to have a Clearance Sale, and another thing to advertise a Clearance Sale. The difference is this: Some stores, if such they can be called, throw out a lot [illegible] half their regular prices, to catch the unwary and those not used to sharpers' tricks.

THE LEGITIMATE CLEARANCE

Is this: It is customary, at the end of each season, or twice a year, to reduce stock before receiving new goods for the coming season. Our way of making a clearance is this: We throw out no baits, but our low prices for first-class goods, made to order for this northwest trade and guaranteed to be the Latest Eastern Styles, is sufficient to let the public know that our prices have been reduced to clear out stock on hand You will find EVERY ARTICLE in the entire store marked down to prices that will make them go.

We have STRICTLY ONE PRICE, AND THAT THE ONLY ONE TAKEN. We have no time for empty assertions and idle words to guzzle the public with, but our goods which, by the way, you know is the only well selected stock in Portland have been made doubly attractive by the low prices for Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Underwear, etc.

MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN LOOKING FOR KOHN. Don't be led astray by certain hypocrites, who will tell you that Kohn is dead, or has left the country, etc., but come to corner Second and Morrison streets, and you will find the liveliest clothing corpse in Portland.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, [illegible] more economical [illegible]

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"LA PALOMA" CIGARS.
Tell your dealer to order them for you from
WILZINSKI BROS. & CO.
PORTLAND OR.

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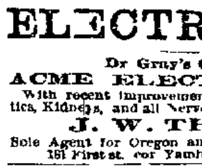
Dr Gray's Celebrated
ACME ELECTRIC BELT!
With recent improvements, will cure Rheumatics, Kidneys, and all Nervous Diseases of either sex
J. W. THOMAS,
Sole Agent for Oregon and Washington Office No 151 First st. cor Yamhill. Rooms 1 and 18.



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Call or write. Consultation free. Pamphlet free.

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MORELAND & FENTON,
Attorneys at Law, office Room No. 1, Dekum's building, N.W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or.

EGO.

BY JOHN L. TAIT.

The student's life is mine—the quiet joys
That spring from intercourse with master minds;
A lonely life, I grant; but naught annoys
Its deep enjoyment. Every morning finds
The task renewed, with eager, loving zeal
Which evening's drowsy monarch bids me cease.
Oh! this is life and happiness—to feel
One's self grow broader, and one's powers increase.
The noblest calling is that man's who lives
To cultivate the powers which Nature gives.

And Nature's self, as she herself reveals,
In stream and woodland, bird and beast and bee,
Suggests sublimest topics, and unseals
The poet's world of fancy unto me.
My life is full! My lot is over-blest!
I have enough and more—I have to spare;
And he's thrice happy, who for the oppressed
Can ease their burdens, or his blessings share.
I crave no monarch's power, nor miser's store—
I have enough; the most can be no more.

What could I sigh for—change? The grass-clad hills,
Eternally the same, ne'er twice alike,
Are too enchanting with their thousand rills,
Their thousand woodland harps, which zephyrs strike.
The countless sights and murmurs of the vale,
The quail's sweet whistle and the woodbird's call,
Tire not the senses, like a twice told tale—
Each day are new, though each repeats them all;
And morning's rosy tints and evening's dew,
Recurring daily, daily please anew.

In yonder grove I hear the partridge drum;
The squirrel scampers nimbly up his tree;
The shy wren flits from bush to bush; the hum
Of wild bees floats a drowsy chant to me.
Anon, the rabbit, bounding by, is seen,
Or stops, perchance, beside the murmuring brook
For timid draught, or nibbles on the green,
Sweet grass, which grows beside its margin. Look!
How yonder jay, whose harsh, discordant cry
Seems out of tune with Nature, flashes by.

Oh! here are poems written, sweeter far,
Than man e'er wrote in all his loftiest moods,
By the great poet—He whose measures are
In universes written, and in woods.
The meanest atom in the boundless space
Beneath the watch of His all-seeing eye,
Fulfills, in its own proper time and place,
It's part in His all-reaching harmony;
And man is not lost when his heart is strung
To echo this, by birds or angels sung.

Oh! what are poems? What but music sweet,
With pulsing life infused and passions rare;
But living pictures where the soul may greet
Some nobler soul's intent—it's purpose share?
And where may sweeter music e'er be heard
Than these wild songs which Nature sings to me?
Or, where are lovelier scenes than beast and bird,
In wood and living, happy, wild and free?
He writes His poems in the clouds and trees;
His rhymes are bird-songs and the hum of bees.

No need for more! I have the most He gives:
His own companionship and sympathy.
See His form in everything that lives;
All things reveal His presence unto me.
I hear His voice when winds sigh through the trees;
Or when the robin cheers his brooding mate;
He whispers, low, in every passing breeze;
The lily's chalice is his court state.
And all these are but ministers to me;
I live, a king, in what I hear and see.

Come up with me, upon the mountain-top;
Come out with me to shaded forest bowers,
Where come no cares of markets, bonds or crops;
With God and Nature spend the happy hours.
Let others act the money-getter's part;
Let others follow rank where it has trod;
Here see how weak—how glorious thou art,
And stand alone, a man, before your God!
Drop all your cloaks of wealth or honors claimed;
Be just a man, and be thou not ashamed.

EUGENE, Jan. 5, 1886.

THE OLD WOUNDS.

BY MRS. M. P. HANDY.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

Lois Hinckle looked anxiously down the glen through the one rift in the hills which surrounded her home. Her father was late, and those were troublous times—times when men, however peaceable, in leaving their own thresholds took their lives in their hands.

The Shenandoah valley was the debatable ground between two armies, a dark and bloody ground, over which surged and ebbed the opposing tides of the blue and the gray. It mattered little to Lois and her people which side held sway—the Dunkard brethren were men of peace, and had no part nor lot in the great conflict between the north and south.

Even the sweeping confederate conscription, which "robbed the cradle and grave to fill its armies," was forced to respect the religious scruples of men who could neither be coaxed nor coerced into their ranks—men who preferred rather to be shot down, unresisting, than to make war on their fellow men, even in self defense. But the government at Richmond could and did lay a heavy hand on their goods and chattels, emptying their well-filled barns and giving in return paper promises of payment in a worthless currency, a formality dispensed with by the union army, which hesitated not to impress the property of people who refused the oath of allegiance to the United States, albeit from a misapprehension of the Scriptural command "Swear not at all."

Nor was it alone in person and property that the brethren suffered. Many were added unto their church, but not of such as should be saved. Cowards found shelter from the conscription under the broad-brimmed hat and long coat; hypocrites, to whom the doctrines of the faith were as nothing. Worse than these were the wolves in sheep's clothing who crept into the fold; spies, who found the dress of the Dunkards the safest disguise in which to pursue their perilous calling; guerillas, who hid revolvers and bowie-knives under the long-skirted coat, and slaughtered union men under cover of the garb of peace.

Therefore Lois was anxious; the sun was setting and her father, who should have been home by noon, had not yet returned. There was an ominous glow in the western sky, a tint too lurid to be caused by the sunset alone, too smoky for the early autumn haze. She called her mother to see. "The woods are afire agen," said the old woman, sadly. "Well, the Lord's will be done. You don't see anything of Pop?" she added, still more dolefully.

Lois shook her head; then with an exclamation half of joy, half dismay, sprang forward. He was coming, but on foot, slowly, as though weary.

Where was Gretel, the good gray mare he had ridden away in the morning? What had kept him? Was he hurt?

"Patience, daughter," he said in answer to her eager questions. "The Philistines have spoiled me, yet I have escaped unhurt."

Then by slow degrees he told his story; how Sheridan's men, on their famous raid through the valley, had met him and summarily seized his horse, leaving him to find his way home on foot. "They searched me for arms, and finding none, bade me depart; nor did they ride after me, thank God; but they are spoiling hither and yon, burning every barn they come across. That is the smoke from Brother Kline's yonder, over the hill. Sheridan, that man of blood, swears he will smite Early, hip and thigh, nay, that if a crow flits across the valley from Winchester to Staunton in his tract, it must carry its own rations or starve."

Lois and her mother looked at each other with pale, scared faces. The old man saw their alarm, and hastened to reassure them. "Nay," said he, "the danger hath passed us by; 'the strength of the hills is His also,' and He hath hidden us in the hollow of His hand. Let us thank Him for His mercy." They fell on their knees, but while the head of the house poured out his thanksgiving the tramp of horses was heard at the door. They started up to meet the danger, but the noise ceased as suddenly as it came and no knocking followed.

Jonas Hinckle opened the door, and there in the dark, quietly cropping the grass by the doorstep, stood Gretel, the gray mare, with a wounded union soldier lying helplessly across her saddle. No one else was visible, though they peered anxiously into the darkness, fearing to see an armed host.

The creed of the Dunkard rests wholly on the literal interpretation of the precepts of the New Testament, and the forgiveness of injuries and hospitality to strangers are among its chief tenets. Therefore, when this stranger, wounded and helpless, was brought to the door of these people, by the horse of which he had robbed them they took him in and cared for him as tenderly as though he had been one of themselves. His blood-stained uniform was buried at dead of night in the orchard; there were those in the neighborhood whom it was best not to trust with the knowledge that the sick man was a federal soldier, and all through the autumn, even until the snow lay white on the hill sides, he lay between life and death on the great feather bed in the spare room of their house.

In his delirium he raved in a strange tongue, calling Lois Marie. At times he would not suffer her out of his sight. At others he drove her from him with fierce imprecations.

When, at last, he was able to totter feebly down stairs it was plainly evident that he could never again answer to "boot and saddle." The wound on his chest had healed, but the hip joint was permanently injured and he was lame for life. He bore the knowledge quietly, as men seldom accept such calamity, and, as his strength came slowly back to him, made himself of use in many little ways about the house and farm. The winter passed and the spring came, bringing the end of the war, but there was no talk of his leaving; the simple-hearted folk on whose kindness Fate had thrown him had, as is often the case, in benefiting him become attached to him, and after a faint suggestion on his part that perhaps he ought to go, the matter was dropped and he took his place as one of the household. His name, he said, was Anthony White; he had no ties either in this or his own country. He had been left alone in the world and had come to America to seek his fortune. He had joined Sheridan's cavalry. "That is all," he said, in conclusion; and they took him at his word, with the charity that thinketh no evil.

In truth this new life was strangely welcome to him, perhaps because of its utter novelty. A grave and silent man he was, nevertheless warmhearted, and the simple, earnest piety of these people came to him as a new revelation. He joined the brethren and soon became popular among the elders of the congregation. That he did not, when the war was over, claim his pension from the United States government as a disabled soldier, was, in their eyes, a proof of his sincerity, since the so doing would have violated the rules of their religion.

But when, after a year or two of consistent fellowship with the congregation he was unanimously elected preaching brother, an office which no Dunkard is permitted to decline from personal reasons, he earnestly entreated to be excused, on the plea that he had been a soldier in a worldly cause, and was therefore unfitted to serve in the temple of the Lord.

"Nay, brother," urged the elders, "Paul was accounted worthy to preach the gospel, and *he* had even been a bloody persecutor of the church. The blood of Christ Jesus cleanseth from all sin."

"Ay, blessed be His name," answered White reverently. "But, look you, Paul thought that in persecuting the Christians he did God service. Moreover, it is nowhere written that he himself shed Christian blood. David, the man after God's own heart—it was not permitted to him to build the temple, for that he had been a soldier. I have fear to do this thing." And so the brethren allowed his plea.

[illegible] comparative heiress-ship, was a belle among her people, and withal something more of a coquette than was altogether consistent for a sister of the Dunkard meeting. More than one young fellow in the county was a suitor for her hand, and it was not long ere they grew jealous of the stranger who, received almost as a son by her parents, was also regarded with evident favor by herself.

That he should fall in love with her was a foregone conclusion, but there was nothing to indicate that he did so. He gave way humbly to others always, and though her lightest word was law to him, was at her side only when she had need of or called him.

It was at an apple-paring, after work was over and play had begun, that he overheard an angry outburst from a jealous admirer of Lois.

"Thar ain't no use hangin' roun' Lois Hinckle," said he. "I'm agwine to quit it for one. She ain' got a word fur anybody else when that thar fellow White is roun'."

"Who is he, anyhow?" asked the person to whom he spoke, a stranger who was visiting a Lutheran family in the neighborhood, and thus chanced to be at the gathering.

"That's what nobody knows. He war a soldier onct, and they foun' him most dead at thar do' one night. He got well, and he is mighty pious now. The old folks think a heap of him."

"And so he is to marry the daughter?" asked the other.

"I dunno," muttered the first speaker, "but it looks mighty like it."

"Lois," said White the next morning, when he brought her the brimming pails of milk, "it seems well to me that I should go away from here."

She lifted her startled blue eyes to his.

"Go away?" she repeated. "What for?"

"Because, because," he stammered, "I am too happy here. I will go west, where there is harder work to do."

"Do you want to go?" she asked innocently.

"Want to go!" he echoed, bitterly; "does one wish to leave heaven? Ah, Lois, if you knew how it tears my heart to leave you——" and then he stopped, having said the very thing which he had meant forever to leave unsaid.

"Then stay," she whispered softly, "why do you go if you love me?"

"It is because I love you so well," he answered. "I am not worthy, Lois."

"Who of us is?" and now the round, dimpled arms, bared above the elbow for her work, were around his neck. "An honey, if you go away from me you will break my heart."

The old people gave their consent gladly. They loved the stranger and were willing to trust him with their daughter. Moreover, the child loved him and would be happy; was that not enough? Lois sang like a bird about the house, in her new happiness, and Anthony grew more gentle and less grave than hitherto. "It is as though I had died and been resurrected," he said to himself. "The peace of God which passeth understanding. Thank God! Thank God!"

"I say, Merrill, are you sure we took the right turning last time?"

"Not in the least," coolly answered Merrill, "but, my dear Dale, what does it matter? Here we are, a journalist on a vacation tour, intending to combine pleasure with profit, and an artist. Suppose we are lost, what then? This path must lead somewhere, or, if we have to camp out, surely it will do us no great harm."

"Don't be too sure of that," rejoined the first speaker, whose restless gray eyes were searching the forest for a break in its green canopy. "I smell thunder in the air, and a summer thunder storm in these mountains is no trifling matter. But, as you wisely remark, this path *must* lead somewhere and we had better hurry."

"In luck, as usual," he added a few minutes later, when a sudden turn of the path around a projecting crag brought them to the edge of the forest. Below, in a green hollow, lay a gray stone farmhouse; about it orchards laden with ruddy fruit; behind it its big red barns; a picture of peace and plenty.

Three children were playing on the green sward in front of the spring-house where a woman in the quaint garb of the Dunkards stood handling the milk which had just been brought her from the barnyard, where the sleek cattle contentedly munched their evening meal. The last rays of the setting sun fell broadly on the picture, and Merrill instinctively opened his sketch-book. His friend checked him.

"Look there," he said, pointing to a black cloud over the mountain. "We shall have a squall in five minutes."

The words were scarcely uttered when there came a clap of thunder, reverberating among the hills like a burst of artillery. Ere the echoes died away it was followed by a gust of wind and the first heavy drops of the coming shower. There was nothing for it but to rush down the hillside and seek refuge on the farm-house porch—a feat barely accomplished when the rain came down in torrents.

The children stood in the doorway, gazing in shy curiosity at the strangers, but, on a nearer approach, they fled.

As they disappeared the master of the house came forward, limping badly, yet with certain dignity of manner.

"You are joost in time," he said, kindly. "Come in, already."

Dale, who usually took the lead in everything, introduced himself and his companion, and in a few words suavely explained their presence, and asked shelter for the night.

"Saretninly, saretainly," was the quick reply. "There is no tavern within five mile and it rains hard. Come in at once, ye air welcome. My name is Anthony White and this is my house."

"No German that," decided Dale instantly, with the quick instinct of the journalist. "Surely I have seen that face, but where?"

By and by, when they sat down to a bountiful supper and were introduced to the mother of the children—flaxen-haired, rosy and plump—all through the short evening that singular face, dark as a Spaniard's, with no trace of the Teuton in its features, puzzled and fascinated him. He wondered that Merrill, with his artist's eye, did not seem to notice the incongruity, but chatted away with the children, who had been won by a sight of his sketch book.

Among the pictures was one, the rough outline of a battle. The little girl looked at it with wide-open eyes. "Air them soljers?" she asked. "Pop was a soljer once, but now he is sorry; it is wicked to fight and kill men."

So, then, he was right. This man with the Latin face had been an alien. Still, how came he here, a Dunkard, the husband of a Dunkard wife? Even in his dreams the mystery haunted him.

In the morning after breakfast their host insisted on taking them to the nearest stage station. He was going to mill there, he said, his load was light, his horses strong, with a pardonable glance of pride at the well fed span harnessed to the spring wagon at the gate.

Nor would he accept pay for the service. Indeed, it required some urging to induce him to receive compensation for their night's lodging, and even then the amount was so small that it left Dale dissatisfied. Somehow he detested any sense of obligation to this man with the Latin face, an English name and a Pennsylvania Dutch religion.

Merrill spoke first, as they drove off on the stage. "I shall always be sorry I couldn't sketch that farm house as we saw it last evening."

"Never mind," answered Dale. "You have studies enough on hand already to keep you busy all winter and more"—then abruptly, "Merrill, there's some mystery about that man White. I'll bet you five dollars he wasn't born a Dunkard."

"I won't take your bet," laughed Merrill. "I know he wasn't."

"Then how comes he to be one? The fellow is educated. I found him reading the foreign news in the *Herald* when I came down before breakfast this morning—reading it, not merely looking over the paper. The *Herald*, too, though there were half a dozen illustrated journals among those I left on the table last night."

"Perhaps he had looked at the pictures first," suggested Merrill. "These country people rise at unearthly hours, you know."

"Yes, but he was so absorbed that he did not see me until I had been in the room for several minutes. There is some mystery about that man, I know."

"Nonsense, Dale. The success of your play has turned your head and you see plots in everything. The mystery in this case is simple enough. The little girl told me that her father was a soldier. Her grandfather found him wounded somewhere, took him home, nursed him and converted him. Nothing strange in that, eh?"

"There is," replied Dale, doggedly. "No man who had mixed with the world, no Frenchman especially, and I feel sure that White is a Frenchman, could or would turn Dunkard without some occult reason. I can't believe it and I won't!"

"Then don't!" answered Merrill, good-humoredly. "Make up just as dark and dreadful a plot as you like, and when you write it may make your fortune."

It was months afterwards when Dale walked into his friend's studio.

He had been in Washington all winter as correspondent of a daily newspaper.

"Well, Merrill," he said, when the first greeting and questionings were over, "I have found Anthony White."

"Who? which? where? when?" asked Merrill, in bewilderment.

"Anthony White. Have you forgotten the mysterious Dunkard into whose house the rain drove us last September in the Virginia mountains? Well, I have found him in the rogues' gallery. No wonder he was glad to hide as Dunkard or anything else after the galleys at Toulon. He was sent there in '61; in '63 he escaped and was traced to America, where he disappeared. But the folly of it—it is like the ostrich hiding his head in the sand! Think! He has merely translated his name instead of changing it! Antoine Le Blanc—Anthony White. Could anything be more idiotic?"

He paused for an answer, but Merrill said nothing.

"Well?" somewhat impatiently.

"Poor devil!" Merrill ejaculated. Then he added:

"Are you sure all this is not conjecture? What proof have you?"

"Proof? Plenty of it. First, the man is French, no doubt of that; second, the name; third, he was a soldier in Sheridan's cavalry in '64. Then did you not notice the huge scar on his wrist, just where the galley slaves are branded? I saw it when he was loading and unloading the cart that morning. Yes, I think I have made out a pretty good case."

Merrill looked at him, an inscrutable glance, which might mean anything or nothing.

"You ought to have been a detective, Dale," he said. "And now that you have unraveled your mystery I hope you will keep it to yourself and leave the poor devil in peace."

"Not much! Why, only think what a newspaper sensation it will make! An escaped galley slave, living in the mountains of Virginia as a Dunkard for eleven years, married to a pretty and well-to-do wife, when suddenly comes his Nemesis and the hand of the law closes on him after all these years. I hope I can get at the story of his escape."

"I see," said Merrill; "what heartless creatures you newspaper men are! For the sake of a first-rate sensation you never hesitate to inflict any amount of suffering on your victims."

"Come, come, Merrill, that is going too far. The fellow is a criminal and, as such, deserves to suffer the just punishment of crime. There is a reward of twenty-five thousand francs for his capture."

"How is it, pray, that France rates this galley slave so high?"

"She does not. One thousand francs is the government reward; the rest was bequeathed for the purpose by the man whom he assaulted and who died soon after Le Blanc's escape. It has been lying at interest all these years and has grown."

"Blood money! I would not have believed it of you. Can it be possible that for this you have hunted this poor wretch down? that you will send him back to his living death at Toulon? A sorry return for the hospitality he showed us, say I."

"Who is romantic now?" asked Dale. "What is to become of justice if robbers and assassins are to be let go free? I did not know of the reward until I had worked up the case, and, in spite of your poor opinion of me, I doubt whether I shall claim it, though I confess my share of it would not come amiss. For the rest, if I ate his bread I paid for it, and even if I had not that is no reason why I should shield a felon. Why, man, is your sense of justice clean gone?"

An expression of intense disgust crossed Merrill's face, but it was lost upon Dale, who was at that moment intently regarding the toe of his boot.

"I bow to your superior wisdom," he said. "Pray, when do you lay the hand of justice on this vile criminal?"

"Hardly for some weeks yet. There are some legal forms to go through, the extradition papers must be made out and so forth. There is no great hurry—the bird is not likely to flee. But I see you don't appreciate my righteous zeal in the cause of law and order. Good-bye. I am sorry you are such a poor citizen."

When he had gone Merrill hastily wrote three lines, and inclosing the note in an envelope went out and dropped it in the nearest letter box.

Some days later Anthony White drove to the railroad station with a load of calves to be shipped to the city. This business dispatched he entered the country store in order to make a few purchases before going home.

"There's a letter for you here, White," said the merchant, who was postmaster as well. Nobody ever wrote to him except the dealers to whom he shipped his produce, and it was with a slight shock of surprise that he saw the square, white envelope, addressed in a strange hand. Somewhat to the disappointment of the postmaster, who felt some curiosity about the letter, he put it in his pocket unopened. Nor did he take it out until out of sight on his way home.

It was brief as a telegram: "Antoine Le Blanc"—he started aghast at the old name seen once more on paper—"the police are on your track; if you wish to avoid them flee!"

The news came with an agony as of death. He had felt so safe for these last few years. For twelve years he had been free; for more than nine of them he had been happy with Lois and the babies. Ah, Lois, Lois! That was the bitterest pang of all. He crushed the paper in his hand and groaned half aloud.

"I thought God had forgiven me," he said.

The farm hand dozing on the seat beside him roused at the sound of his voice.

"Hey?" he said, sleepily, and then, seeing the look of torture on his master's face, "Does the old wounds hurt ye?" he asked kindly; and White answered, hoarsely:

"Yes, the old wound hurts."

The man took the reins, and Antoine Le Blanc sat in silence, thinking, thinking, as a man thinks on the verge of the scaffold.

Strange as it may seem, the idea of flight never once occurred to him. Merrill's well-meant warning had altogether failed of its intent. Flee? Whither should he flee? If the avenger had found him here, in this remote spot where could safety be?

"How shall I tell Lois? How can I tell Lois?" This was the track of his tortured thought.

He would not have minded it so much for himself alone. The living death of the galleys seemed little in comparison with the shame and sorrow which he must bring upon her.

His wife was shocked and startled by his haggard look when he reached home.

"What is it, Anthony?" she asked. "Are you sick?"

"I suffer; yes," he answered, hoarsely, as he tottered into the inner room and sank upon a chair.

She hurried after him. "What is it, Anthony? You are in pain, so you are! Let me help you already. Will I send for the doctor?"

He shook his head as he handed her the crumpled letter. She read it in bewilderment, the words conveyed no meaning to her mind.

"What is it all about, Anthony? Who is Antoine Le Blanc? Is he any of our business?"

He grunted. "Ah, yes, Antoine Le Blanc. You do not know the French; it is I!"

"But *you* have done nothing wrong?"

"It was long ago, Lois, in France—long ago, and I thought the good God had forgiven me."

She held him closely. "Tell me, once," she said soothingly.

"It was my stepfather," he said "and the money was my mother's until I should live twenty-five years. My mother gave it to him all; to me nothing. I was forbidden the house, but his niece Marie planned that I should open his coffer, where he kept much money, and flee to America with her. She was to give him something that he should sleep and steal his keys one evening when the mother was away.

"I had filled my pockets and was going when he entered the chamber. He cursed me for a thief, and menaced me with the galleys. I struck him; he fell. I thought he was dead, and I fled without Marie. At Havre I was arrested. He and Marie bore testimony against me, and I was sent to the galleys for life. Ah, Lois you know not what it is—the galleys. Death were better, a thousand times! I escaped, and made my way to Spain. I was of Marseilles, and I knew ships; so I embarked on a bark of America. The captain had need of sailors, and asked no questions. Men had fear to go with him because of the rebel privateers. But what to me were privateers—me, who fled from the galleys? When we arrived to New York I joined the cavalry of the union. Ah, Lois, dear one, I should not have married with you, but—my God! when one sees open the gates of heaven how can one but enter? Pardon me, oh, pardon me, Lois, my love."

Lois was weeping quietly while she strove to soothe him with tender caresses. "My poor Anthony," she said, "don't be so sorry. If you sinned you have repented; and you did not mean to kill the man. I don't think you were very wicked."

"I did not kill him. He lived, but because there was enmity between us, and he swore I meant murder—that it was which damned me. But, Lois, is it that you do not understand that they will take me to Toulon once again; that they will bring shame on you and the little ones because of me? Ah, God, my punishment is greater than I can bear."

She shivered and grew pale, but she answered quietly: "Do not think of us, dear; I dwell among mine own people and they will understand. Can't you go somewheres once and let me come to you with the children sometimes?" she added, anxiously.

"Nay, Lois," he said, sadly. "You do not know the police of France. Once they have the clue there is no escape; they are as the bloodhound which tracks its prey to the death."

There was silence for awhile, broken only by the ticking of the clock and the noise of the children playing without. He heard them and groaned an exceeding bitter groan.

Presently he pressed his hand to his side. "I have pain," he said, faintly. "Lois!"

She shrieked in terror at the grayish pallor stealing over his face, at the scarlet thread oozing from his lips. She tried to raise him, but he fell back heavily; his head drooped on her shoulder. The old wound had reopened and the galley slave had found a safe refuge at last.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

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JEWELRY.

Some Facts About the Trade Abroad and in this Country.

[New York Mail and Express.

"The centres of the jewelry trade in Europe," said a Maiden lane merchant to a reporter for the *Mail and Express*, "are Paris, Vienna, London and Birmingham. The French capital alone contains over 900 manufactories, whose combined business is over $15,000,000 yearly. The trade there is divided between articles in which gold alone is used and those which include precious stones. The French government allows three grades of gold, which are officially stamped. In Paris and other large cities of the republic there are bureaux de garantie, where all the new jewelry undergoes a chemical test."

"Is there any official test in this country?"

"No, but there is a standard of value for jewelry in England, and to articles of gold and silver is affixed the Hall mark or official stamp."

"Why is it called the Hall mark?"

"Because for one hundred years jewelry has been tested at the Goldsmith's hall in London."

"Is the business in the country extensive?"

"I guess it is. Most people may not be aware of it, but the United States turns out as much jewelry as either France or England. About the year 1790, Epaphras Hinsdale started in business as a maker of jewelry at Newark, N. J., which is to this day the headquarters of the manufacture in this country. There are more than sixty factories there."

"Is the gold used of domestic production?"

"Yes, and the silver, too. It usually comes to the manufactory in the form of bars from the government assay office. The gold usually comes to us granulated. It is supposed to be absolutely pure, but there is generally from 1 to 3 per cent. alloy. The business is divided into four branches. First, articles in which gems form the chief part, the gold helping to carry out the design; second, those in which precious stones are subordinate to the gold work; third, those in which polished gold or silver of different fineness, hammered, struck from dies, cast or engraved, is used; fourth, filled or plated goods. The latter are chiefly made in Providence, where there are a number of factories which turn out cheap goods."

Leading the way to a large safe, the merchant, on opening it, disclosed a thousand glittering gems of all kinds.

"You notice," he continued, "some of this gold is polished and some dull and lustreless. The dull gold is called Roman, and just now is very fashionable."

"How do you get the metal in such a variety of colors?"

"By different degrees of alloy. The white in this lily contains very little gold—it is mostly silver."

"Jewelry fashions change very often, do they not?"

"Yes, very. We turn out about 600 designs a year at our factory. Our designer receives a salary of $4000 per annum. At present the demand in this country is for light, delicate, graceful patterns; the antique, too, is in good demand. The English, on the contrary, make heavy, clumsy work that would not be taken as a gift by an American. On the other hand, our jewelry would be dead stock to an English dealer."

"Then you don't care about the tariff?"

"No, sir. It doesn't protect us in the east, and our trade would not suffer if it were abolished."

"Do your workmen receive better pay than other artisans?"

"It is a poor workman who can't make $20 a week, and many get $30."

WHITE SLAVERY IN CANADA.

The Horrors of the African Trade Equaled—Women and Children Helpless Victims.

A St. John's (Newfoundland) correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* has been calling attention recently to a most disgraceful state of things connected with the Labrador fishery. It may be remembered that during the late disastrous gale on the Labrador coast a singularly large number of women and children were reported as lost. At the time it was not possible to account for this, but the correspondence referred to makes the whole matter plain. It has for many years been the custom to transport at the opening of the fishing season several thousand women and children to Labrador, where they remain four months, engaged in curing the fish caught by the men. They are carried to the scene of their labors packed in the holds of small vessels and the horrors of this passage, as described by those familiar with the facts, rival those of the dreadful "middle passage" in the old slave trade. Not only women and children, but animals of several kinds, dogs, sheep, goats, etc., are stowed in the close and filthy hold, and as the weather is generally rough the hatches are usually kept down all the time.

The passage takes from ten days to two weeks. On reaching Labrador the passengers are exhausted and half poisoned by foul air filth. They are, however, forced to go on shore at once and clean out the turf huts, which have been filled with ice and snow all winter. In these wretched hovels, which are always damp and dirty, the poor creatures must live throughout the season. The curing of the fish is a laborious and incessant task, and at the end of the season, having meanwhile been ill-fed, worse lodged, and worn out by hard work, the white slaves are once more packed into the noisome holds of the schooners and consigned to another hideous voyage. As storms are frequent toward the close of the season, and as it is almost impossible for the inmates of the hold to get out in the event of an emergency, the wrecks, which are numerous in the fall of the year, too often include the drowning of whole families like rats in a trap. This is how it came to pass that so many women and children were lost in the late severe gale on the coast of Labrador.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact is that this system of white slavery has been in existence for half a century, and that it is only now beginning to attract attention and to call forth the strong condemnation it deserves. A Methodist minister who went as a missionary to Labrador and lived there several years fully confirms all that has been said of the condition of things, and gives some personal experiences which are shocking in the revelations they embody. It is said that the owners of the vessels that carry the women to Labrador make so great a profit out of the trade by the extortionate fares they charge that they are unwilling to have any reforms introduced. That is quite credible, for the greed of gain will habituate men to the commission of almost any iniquity.

Everything has its Uses.

New York Sun.

In the wilds of Oregon a use has actually been found for government reports. The Heppner *Gazette*, a weekly journal published in that state, gives to each of its readers a unique Christmas chromo supplement. Each present bears this legend: "Presented to subscribers of the Heppner *Gazette*. No two [supplements, not subscribers] are alike, and they were printed by the United States government at great expense from original barnyard studies in mutton tallow, beef suet and lard oil by scientific sharps specially detailed." The reason no two are alike is that each one is a plate torn from some government report apparently on the foot and mouth disease. The plate before us is called "Ergotism (Kansas)," and a finely colored study of a hoof it is. Thus does the government encourage art and thus is it seen that everything has its uses.

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ACTION ON OFFICIAL BO

U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

Monday, January 11, 1886.

The United States v. Patrick B. Sinnott, Luz Besser, E. Cabalin.—No. 1157. Action on off bond to recover money.

(1) INDIAN SAWMILL. Lumber made at the mill on the Grand Ronde Indian reservatio in fact the "property" of the Indians then and not that of the United States within the view of § 3618 of the R. S.; and the agent, sub to the instructions of the commissioner of In affairs, may dispose of any portion of the and apply the proceeds to the support of the or otherwise for the benefit of the Indians, out reference to § 3617 of the R. S., requ money received for the use of the U. S. to be posited to its credit.

(2) DOUBLE PAYMENT OF SALARY. The su intendent of Indian affairs in Oregon return to the department two vouchers for the payme by him of the salary of the agent of the Gra Ronde reservation for the second quarter 1873, each being marked "triplicate," from wh the accounting officers assumed that the sal was paid twice, and charged the agent with amount of such payments in the sett ment of his official accounts: *Held* (1) That the face of the transaction it was apparent these two papers were but parts of one vouc taken in triplicate and that there was but payment; and (2), that if there had been payments, the agent, although liable for the cess, as an individual, as for money had and ceived to the use of the United States, was liable therefor on his bond.

(3) MONEY PAID BY AGENT WITHOUT THORITY. The defendant, Sinnott, employe person on the reservation aforesaid, as "supe tendent of farms and mills," and in reporti the fact to the commissioner, said that he did at the instance of "some political friends," there was really no necessity for the empl ment, and advised that it be disapproved, wh was done; but the agent continued the perso such employment and paid him therefor, and settlement of his accounts at the treasury, sa thereof was disallowed: *Held*, That the p ments being not only without authority but c trary thereto, were illegal, and the agent and surcties are liable therefor.

DEADY, J.

This action is brought on the bond da March 5, 1872, of the defendant, Patrick B. S nott, as Indian agent, at the Grand Ronde re ervation, and of the defendants, Luzerne Bes and E. Cabalin, as sureties therein, to recove balance of $3048 18, alleged and ascertaine be due the plaintiff thereon, at the U. S. tre ury, March 21, 1885, on account of money property received by said Sinnott under bond and not duly accounted for, with intere from said date at the rate of six per centum annum and costs and disbursements.

The answer of the defendants consists of denial of the failure of Sinnott to account the correctness and justice of the settlement the treasury.

The case was heard by the court without intervention of a jury.

The sum sought to be recovered consists these items, namely: (1) $1179, the proceeds the sale of certain lumber made at the Indi sawmill: (2) $875, the amount of a second pa ment by the superintendent to the agent on salary account, for the second quarter of year 1873; (3) $1500 paid to C. D. Folger, tween July 1, 1873, and August 25, 1875, as "s perintendent of farms and mills," less a cred of $5 82 for an unexpended balance deposite to the credit of the United States.

The mill at which this lumber was sawed w erected by the United States for the Indians this reservation in pursuance of the treaty wit the Umpquas of November 29, 1854, (10 Stat 1125), and that with the Molallas of Decembe 21, 1855 (12 Stat., 981), and in fact belonged them. And therefore, in my judgment, su lumber was not the "property" of the Unite States, within the purview of § 3618 of the R. S which requires the proceeds of any sale thereo to be covered into the treasury; nor was th money received therefor, received "for the us of the United States," within the purview of 3617 of the R. S.

As the agent and guardian of the Indians, was the duty of the defendant Sinnott, sub to the instructions of the commissioner of In dian affairs, to dispose of the lumber made this mill, and not needed by the Indians fo their own use, and to use or apply any mone or other property received therefor for their be efit.

This lumber was the product of Indian labo combined with the labor and skill of white men, that the United States bound itself to furnis them, in consideration of the cession of thei lands. It was not then, properly speaking, the property of the United States; and certainly no within the contemplation of the sections of the revised statutes, 3617–18. In this case it appears from the treasury statement and the defendant's accounts, that in 1873 he re ceived $1079 31 from the sale of lumber, o which he deposited to the credit of the Unite States, or in some way converted into its trea ury $100 31, and used the remainder in pay ment of current expenses of the agency, i cluding the wages of the sawyer and loggers— first charging himself with the amount received. At the time he had no instructions to make any other or special disposition of these funds, an did not receive any until October, 1876, whe he was instructed to deposit the same to the credit of the United States.

In the second quarter of 1874 the defendan furnished $200 worth of this Indian lumber fo the building of the manual labor school on th reservation, and paid for it out of the funds fur nished and designated for that purpose. Th money received for this lumber he then ap plied to the payment of current expenses—firs charging himself with the amount, as in th case of the funds so received in 1873.

It is objected that this transaction was con trary to § 3679 of the R. S. prohibiting expendi tures in any department of the government i excess of appropriations. But certainly, thi section has no application in the premises There is no question but that the money ex pended for the lumber for the labor school wa appropriated for that purpose. And the agen had as much right to use it in the purchase o material from the Indians as any one. So tha the item of $200 is in the same category as th one of $979, and the question concerning bot is—was the money disbursed or accounted fo according to law?

As I have said, in the absence of any instruc tion to the contrary, in my judgment it was and the defendant Sinnott should be credite with the amount.

And even if the disposition of the mone received from the sale of the lumber, was technical violation of section 3617 or 3618 of th R. S., there is no pretense but that the defend ant acted in good faith and the Indians to who the money really belonged had the benefit of it And therefore, upon any equitable view of th transaction, he is entitled to be credited wit the amount. U. S. vs. Roberts, 10 Fed. Rep. 540; U. S. vs. Stowe, 19 Fed. Rep., 807.

The item of $875, for double payment of sal ary, is manifestly a mistake of the superintend ent's. It is admitted that the superintendent, Odeneal, who was subpœnaed as a witness bu is unable to attend, would testify if sworn tha he did not pay the salary twice. Sinnott swear positively that he never received the money bu once, and there is nothing in the treasury state ment to the contrary.

It appears from that that the superintenden paid the agent his salary for the second quarte of 1873, and took a voucher therefor in tripli cate, and for some reason or by mistake sen two parts of such triplicate voucher, instead o one, with his accounts to the department.

Upon this the accounting officers have as sumed without, as it appears to me, any suffi cient reason, that these two parts of one vouche relate to two different and distinct pay ments of the same amount for the same quar ter's salary. Upon a parity of reasoning, if th superintendent had for any cause sent the thre parts of this voucher to the department, the de fendant would have been charged with receiv ing this salary thrice.

It is but fair to add that there is a slight dif ference in the language of these two papers, i the statement of the account—the one bein for "salary" as Indian agent, etc., the other fo "services rendered the Indian department," a Indian agent, etc. But there is no differenc in the language of the receipt by Sinnott or th certificate of payment by the superintendent, and manifestly they are parts of one transaction and relate to but one payment.

It would be absurd, as well as unjust, t charge Sinnott with the wrongful receipt o $875 on any such state of facts as this. And i the accounting officers have erroneously cred ited the superintendent's account with thi amount, as having been actually paid out b him, the agent is not responsible for the mis take.

And furthermore, if this salary had been pai to the agent twice, he would not be liable there for on his bond. The security for the prope disbursement of this money is the bond of the superintendent—the officer who received it fo that purpose. The agent's bond covers al moneys that come "into his hands," as agent for the Indians, but not that which was paid t him, rightfully or wrongfully, as a compensa tion for his services.

He would be liable, of course, as an individ ual for money had and received by him, b mistake or otherwise, that belongs to the Unite States, but not on his bond as agent; nor woul his securities be liable therefor at all.

On July 2, 1874, Sinnott wrote to the commi sioner of Indian affairs a statement of the em ployes engaged on the reservation. Amon these was C. D. Folger, "superintendent o farms and mills," at a salary of $1000 per an num—a place which seems to have been create for his benefit.

On the 7th of the same month he wrote t the commissioner that he "was induced" to em ploy Folger "by some political friends" of hi

[illegible]

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[illegible]reams or Debility and Loss of [illegible] by new methods, [illegible] It makes no difference [illegible] who has failed to cure you. [illegible] aged men and all who suffer, [illegible] eliminate a treatment. The [illegible] bad blood and skin Diseases of [illegible] are completely eradicated, [illegible] terrible disease if neglected or [illegible] the present and coming [illegible] promptly, [illegible] business. BOTH SEXES con[illegible] call or write. Dr.

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[illegible] examining patients are the most [illegible] of delicate and perfect [illegible] [illegible] to tell with scientific accuracy [illegible] each organ of the body in health [illegible] every ache and pain are many

[illegible] blood with the analysis of the [illegible] chemicals and a microscope of [illegible] of obscure [illegible] This [illegible] of the most serious and com[illegible]

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[illegible] safe and pain[illegible] the cure is made There are [illegible] the External and the Internal, [illegible] of the External the Cutaneous [illegible] four varieties of the Internal, [illegible] the Arterial the Fibro Elastic [illegible] how aggravated the [illegible] and radical cure without knife [illegible] without suffering

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[illegible] and select the most [illegible] individual case Our Elec[illegible] the Batteries one [illegible] instruments and ap[illegible] discoveries with latest [illegible] enable [illegible] Nerve and Blood [illegible] Diseases and Deformities far in [illegible] Those who [illegible] for the treatment [illegible] cured for one [illegible] Private Dispensary, 132 and 134

[illegible] Blood and Malarial Dis[illegible] eradicated from the system and a

[illegible] resulting from varicose [illegible] cancers [illegible] successfully and perma[illegible]

[illegible] Bandages Stockings, [illegible] at office or forwarded to all

[illegible] send medicine to every [illegible] mail and express with such [illegible] that no mistake [illegible] desirable to see a pa[illegible] knowledge of the human body and [illegible] certainty and [illegible] description of the case is [illegible]

[illegible] sent by P O Order Registered [illegible] Express All letters of inquiry [illegible]

[illegible] in all cases Especially low [illegible] and in limited circum[illegible]

[illegible] If you are afflicted with any [illegible] what name or nature come and [illegible] will restore you to health if there [illegible] frankly tell you so We take [illegible] curable All who are in need of [illegible] to call

[illegible]

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[illegible]icted persons in all parts of the [illegible] avail themselves of our skill [illegible] are unable to come to our [illegible] spare either the time or money [illegible] and many more are physio[illegible] fatigue and want of home [illegible] a long journey To accommo[illegible] perfected a thorough and re[illegible] system of treatment by corre[illegible] enables the afflicted in all parts of [illegible] the benefits of our ex[illegible] small cost. If you cannot com[illegible] write a plain description of your [illegible] your symptoms in your own lan[illegible] experience them When we receive [illegible] carefully we will give you [illegible] of your case and the cost of treat[illegible] not complete enough to be sat[illegible] you special questions to draw [illegible] you may have omitted [illegible] the remedies will be care[illegible] and forwarded to you by ex[illegible] no marks on the box to indicate [illegible] all letters you receive from [illegible] envelopes, so that you may keep [illegible] strictly confidential If you so [illegible] to write your name, postoffice, [illegible] All letters should be ad[illegible] VAN MONCISCAR, 132 and [illegible] Portland Or.

[illegible] OF WOMEN.

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[illegible] any of the distressing ailments [illegible] such as [illegible] displacement, [illegible] of the womb etc. should [illegible] they have met with re[illegible] in seeking for relief We [illegible] of cases after other eminent [illegible] hopeless, [illegible] incurable life would not be [illegible] proportion of our American [illegible] diseases of women (either at the [illegible] Cures guaranteed [illegible] with or without dreaded [illegible] cured promptly without his[illegible]

[illegible] confidentially, [illegible] in trou[illegible] are dangerous. [illegible] and Ear [illegible] or Catarrh, [illegible] Deafness, Paralysis, Singing or [illegible] permanently [illegible] perfectly restored. [illegible] TUMORS permanently removed [illegible] and furnished to all patients [illegible] and vegetable. Guarantee of [illegible] cases undertaken.

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ACTION ON OFFICIAL BOND.

U S Circuit Court, District of Oregon

Monday January 11 1885

The United States v Patrick B. Sinnott Lucerne Besser E Cabalin—No 317—Action on official bond to recover money

(1) INDIAN SAWMILL—Lumber made at the saw mill on the Grand Ronde Indian reservation is in fact the "property" of the Indians thereon, and not that of the United States within the purview of § 3617 of the R. S; and the agent subject to the instructions of the commissioner of Indian affairs may dispose of any portion of the same and apply the proceeds to the support of the mill or otherwise for the benefit of the Indians without reference to § 3617 of the R. S requiring money received for the use of the U S to be deposited to its credit

(2) DOUBLE PAYMENT OF SALARY—The superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon [illegible] to the department [illegible] the payment by him of the salary of the agent of the Grand Ronde reservation for the second quarter of 1873 each being marked triplicate, from which the accounting officers assumed that the salary was paid twice and charged the agent with the amount of such payments in the settlement of his official accounts. Held that on the face of the transaction it was apparent that these two papers were but parts of one voucher taken in triplicate and that there was but one payment and that if there had been two payments the agent, although liable for the excess as an individual as for money had and received to the use of the United States, was not liable therefor on his bond

(3) MONEY PAID BY AGENT WITHOUT AUTHORITY—The defendant Sinnott employed a person on the reservation as said, as superintendent of farms and mills, and in reporting the fact to the commissioner said that he did so at the instance of some political friends but there was really no necessity for the employment and advised that it be discontinued, which was done, but the agent continued the person in such employment and paid him therefor and on settlement of his accounts at the treasury the same was disallowed. Held, That the payments being not only without authority but contrary thereto, were illegal and he and his sureties are liable therefor

DEADY, J.

This action is brought on the bond dated March 5, 1874, of the defendant, Patrick B Sinnott, as Indian agent, at the Grand Ronde reservation, and of the defendants, Lucerne Besser and E. Cabalin, as sureties thereto, to recover a balance of $3048 18, alleged and ascertained to be due the plaintiff thereon, at the U. S treasury, March 21, 1885, on account of money and property received by said Sinnott under said bond and not duly accounted for, with interest from said date at the rate of six per centum per annum and costs and disbursements.

The answer of the defendants consists of a denial of the failure of Sinnott to account and the correctness and justice of the settlement at the treasury.

The case was heard by the court without the intervention of a jury

The sum sought to be recovered consists of these items, namely (1) $117, the proceeds of the sale of certain lumber made at the Indian sawmill (2) $375, the amount of a second payment by the superintendent to the agent on his salary account, for the second quarter of the year 1873, (3) $1500 paid to C D Folger, between July 1, 1874, and August 15 1876, as superintendent of farms and mills, less a credit of $5 82 for an unexpended balance deposited to the credit of the United States

The mill at which his lumber was sawed was erected by the United States for the Indians of the reservation in pursuance of the treaty with the Umpquas of November 29, 1854, (10 Stat, 1125), and that with the Molalla of December 21, 1855 (12 Stat, 981), and in fact belongs to them. And therefore, in my judgment, such lumber was not the "property" of the United States, within the purview of § 3617 of the R. S, which requires the proceeds of any sale thereof to be covered into the treasury nor was the money received therefor, "received for the use of the United States," within the purview of § 3617 of the R. S.

As the agent and guardian of the Indians, it was the duty of the defendant Sinnott, subject to the instructions of the commissioner of Indian affairs, to dispose of the lumber made at the mill and not needed by the Indians for their own use, and to use or apply any money or other property received therefor for their benefit.

This lumber was the product of Indian labor combined with the labor and skill of white men that the United States bound itself to furnish them, in consideration of the cession of their lands. It was not then properly speaking, the property of the United States and certainly not within the contemplation of the sections of the revised statutes, 3617 18. In this case it appears from the treasury statement and the defendant's accounts, that in 1873 he received $1010 31 from the sale of lumber, of which he deposited to the credit of the United States, or in some way converted into its treasury $100 31, and used the remainder in payment of current expenses of the agency, including the wages of the sawyer and loggers—first charging himself with the amount received. At the time he had no instructions to make any other or special disposition of these funds, and did not receive any until October, 1876, when he was instructed to deposit the same to the credit of the United States.

In the second quarter of 1874 the defendant furnished $200 worth of this Indian lumber for the building of the manual labor school on the reservation, and paid for it out of the funds furnished and designated for that purpose. The money received for this lumber he then applied to the payment of current expenses—first charging himself with the amount, as in the case of the funds so received in 1873.

It is objected that this transaction was contrary to § 3678 of the R. S; prohibiting expenditures in any department of the government in excess of appropriations. But certainly, this section has no application in the premises. There is no question but that the money expended for the lumber for the labor school was appropriated for that purpose. And the agent had as much right to use it in the purchase of material from the Indians, as any one. So that the item of $200 is in the same category as the one of $879, and the question concerning both is—was the money disbursed or accounted or according to law?

As I have said, in the absence of any instruction to the contrary, in my judgment it was and the defendant Sinnott should be credited with the amount.

And even if the disposition of the money received from the sale of the lumber, was a technical violation of section 3617 or 3618 of the R. S., there is no pretense but that the defendant acted in good faith and the Indians to whom the money really belonged had the benefit of it. And therefore, upon any equitable view of the transaction, he is entitled to be credited with the amount. U. S vs Roberts, 10 Fed Rep, 540, U. S vs Stowe, 19 Fed Rep, 807

The item of $375, for double payment of salary, is manifestly a mistake of the superintendent's. It is admitted that the superintendent Odeneal, who was subpoenaed as a witness, but is unable to attend, would testify if sworn that he did not pay the salary twice. Sinnott swears positively that he never received the money but once, and there is nothing in the treasury statement to the contrary.

It appears from that that the superintendent paid the agent his salary for the second quarter of 1873, and took a voucher therefor in triplicate, and for some reason or by mistake sent two parts of such triplicate voucher, instead of one, with his accounts to the department.

Upon this the accounting officers have assumed without, as it appears to me, any sufficient reason, that these two parts of one voucher relate to two different and distinct payments of the same amount for the same quarter's salary. Upon a parity of reasoning if the superintendent had for any cause sent the three parts of this voucher to the department, the defendant would have been charged with receiving this salary thrice.

It is but fair to add that there is a slight difference in the language of these two papers, in the statement of the account—the one reading for "salary" as Indian agent, etc., the other for "services rendered the Indian department," as Indian agent, etc. But there is no difference in the language of the receipt by Sinnott or the certificate of payment by the superintendent, and manifestly they are parts of one transaction and relate to but one payment.

It would be absurd, as well as unjust, to charge Sinnott with the wrongful receipt of $375 on any such state of facts as this. And if the accounting officers have erroneously credited the superintendent's account with this amount, as having been actually paid out by him, the agent is not responsible for this mistake.

And furthermore, if this salary had been paid to the agent twice, he would not be liable therefor on his bond. The security for the proper disbursement of this money is the bond of the superintendent—the officer who received it for that purpose. The agent's bond covers all moneys that come "into his hands," as agent for the Indians, but not the which was paid to him, rightfully or wrongfully, as a compensation for his services

He would be liable, of course as an individual for money had and received by him, by mistake or otherwise, that belongs to the United States, but not on his bond as agent nor would his securities be liable therefore at all

On July 2, 1874, Sinnott wrote to the commissioner of Indian affairs a statement of the employes engaged on the reservation. Among them was C D Folger, "superintendent of farms and mills," at a salary of $1000 per annum—a place which seems to have been created for his benefit.

On the 7th of the same month he wrote to the commissioner that he "was induced" to employ Folger "by some political friends" of his, but that in his "judgment a superintendent of mills is unnecessary;" and that he "had better disapprove of the engagement of the superintendent of mills." And as to a superintendent of farms, he left that with the commissioner, saying, in a sentence that appears to lack something: "I attended to the business of farmer since I came here myself, and now that the farm is to be discontinued after harvest."

On July 15th the commissioner wrote to the agent, disapproving of "the appointment of C D Folger" as unnecessary, the miller being sufficient to run the mill and the agent to manage the farm.

But on September 5th he wrote again to the commissioner, urging the approval of Folger's employment, to which the commissioner replied on September, 1874, refusing to approve the same. And on March 9, 1875, the commissioner wrote again to the agent, calling his attention to the fact that Folger's name appeared in his report of employes for the third and fourth quarters of 1874 "as superintendent of farms and mills," and all the correspondence between them on the subject, and closed by saying: "You are now informed that such is for services performed by Mr. Folger will not be considered by this office." There is no pretense that Folger performed any service about the mill or farm, but it is claimed that he was of some use, or might have been, in showing the Indians the corners or boundaries of the allotments of lands which had lately been surveyed and assigned to them in severalty. He also acted as clerk for the agent and in that capacity received and opened his official correspondence

But the agent was not authorized to employ him in any capacity without the approval of the commissioner, and certainly there was no excuse for his doing so after the employment was expressly disapproved by the latter

His excuse is that he never received the letter of March 9th, and he surmises and suggests that Folger may have suppressed it for fear of losing his place. And at his request a day was given him to procure Folger as a witness on this point. But the party, though living in the city, was not produced or examined. But the letter of September 30th was sufficient without anything further to make the employment plainly illegal.

It is true that some of the payments, apparently amounting to all of $255, were, on what was thought equitable ground, allowed by the Indian bureau after being rejected by the treasury auditor. For instance, the $250 paid for the third quarter of 1874, which was allowed on the supposition that it might have been paid before the letter of September 30th reached the agent. But this act of grace, as to part of the disbursement, does not render any of it legal and is no defense to a claim to recover the balance. The money was not only disbursed without authority, but directly in the face of it and what is more with the admitted knowledge that the employment was merely to serve the interest of or oblige "some political friends," and not the public good

It follows that there is due to a judgment against the defendants for this sum less the credit of $5 82, with interest, in all $1580 11 with costs and disbursements

Mr James F Watson, for the plaintiff

Mr William B. Gilbert for the defendants

The United States v Patrick B. Sinnott, Nicholas B. Sinnott, Daniel Handley, William W Page—No 318—Action on official bond to recover money

DEADY, J

This action is brought on the bond dated September 28, 1876, of the defendant, Patrick B Sinnott, as Indian agent at the Grand Ronde reservation, and of the defendants Nicholas B Sinnott, Daniel Handley and William W Page as sureties thereto to recover a balance of $[illegible], alleged and ascertained to be due the plaintiff thereon, at the U. S. treasury, on April [illegible], 188[illegible] on account of money received by said Patrick B. Sinnott under said bond and not duly accounted for, with interest from said date at the rate of six per centum per annum and costs and disbursements

The answer of the defendants consists of a denial of the allegations of the complaint, as to any breach of the condition of the bond

The case was heard by the court without the intervention of a jury in conjunction with the foregoing one

The sum sought to be recovered consists of two payments to C D Folger as superintendent of farms and mills for the first and second quarters of the year 1876

The money was paid contrary to the instruction of the commissioner of Indian affairs and was therefore illegally disbursed. See opinion in the foregoing case of U. S. v. Sinnott et al

There must be judgment for the plaintiff for the sum demanded, with interest from the date of settlement, amounting in all to $581 35, with costs and disbursements.

Mr James F Watson, for the plaintiff

Mr William B Gilbert, for the defendants

MORE ABOUT SCHOOL BOOKS.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In reply to Rev G. W. Chandler's criticism in Saturday's OREGONIAN on my article of December 11 on school books, I would say that that article was not written for the purpose of criticising Dr Steele's text-books, but to show up the abuses that the public sustains from textbooks in general, bring in this one only as an illustration. I am willing to concede that there should be great allowances made for the errors in the "advancing" sciences, but the allowances should be only made where investigators, after thorough investigation, have been unable to agree, and have recommended the subject back for further hearing, and so stated it. What I said of Professor Steele's Geology being a "cheap compilation gotten up to sell," is true There are many men in Portland who, if they were given Dana, Lyell, and a few copies of the "United States Geological Survey" could get up just as good a work on geology as Steele's and never move out of the chair, and not know a piece of granite from a sandstone, for he has evidently put forth no personal effort in the field to verify his work

If I write an article on some theory for THE OREGONIAN, the public read it, criticise it and adopt or reject, as they like, and no harm is done, as it has cost them little or nothing but when I sit down and construct a text book, for the purpose of instructing others and for which I ask a valuable consideration, and what is of still more importance, expect to occupy the most precious time of a child's life in learning its supposed truths, it is entirely a different thing. It is not sufficient to say that the "teacher should be competent to add such new facts as may come to light and correct errors in the text books?" The teacher is not supposed to be a practical geologist or scientist, but must of necessity teach what is laid down in the text books hence if text books are gotten up carelessly, and contain errors—untruths, these will be lifetime self-perpetuating, and are handed down from generation to generation. That is what is the [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] We are repeating and [illegible] the past. It is of the greatest importance that accuracy should be had in our text books. If it cannot be had it should be so stated. Nothing so saps the confidence of a child as to find him a lie. After that he is apt to distrust everything. When Profs Dana, Whitney and Foster stated that there was no drift west of the Rocky mountains, Prof Steele should have distrusted it at once from the fact that it is contrary to all reason that a degree of cold so great as to cover the eastern part of the continent with a vast sheet of ice many thousands of feet thick extending below latitude 39, should exist and on the Pacific coast no ice sould be found except in the mountains, even as far north as 40 degrees, and he should at least have sent a man, who knew glacial drift when he saw it, if he could have found such a one and ascertained the facts in the case. The facts are so plain that a wayfaring man need not err therein. Mr Chandler's array of illustrious scientists amounts to nothing in the face of facts. I can well afford to stake my reputation as an humble private citizen, while standing on the granite boulder of over a ton weight of glacial drift, in the yard of Mr Prager, northwest corner of Tenth and Columbia, and challenge Dana, Whitney, Foster, Steele, Jenks and the much[illegible] "intelligent officer of the coast survey" and the *world* to show that there is "no glacial drift in Oregon or the Pacific coast." Prof Dana would not stand by the granite boulder, which is many miles from its bed and resting on glacial debris seventy five feet thick, or the one that used to be on the High school block, of a different kind of rock and proclaim to the world that they were not glacial drift. His being there can only be accounted for on the ground that scientists as well as other men are like a drove of sheep. The first one sees a shadow or some trifling thing and leaps high in the air, and the whole flock in turn does likewise, for no other reason than that the first one made the leap. Prof Whitney says there is no drift west of the Rocky mountains. Prof Dana takes it for granted and publishes it in his manual. Prof Steele believes them both, and gives it to my boys and girls for $1 25 to learn as truth. The "very intelligent officer of the Pacific coast survey" sits down on a pile of glacial drift to eat his lunch and says "of course there is no drift anywhere on the Pacific slope." In all this there is a wonderful exemplification of faith, but a very limited showing of observation. The Pacific coast is strewn with glacial drift from Alaska to Southern Arizona, both along the sea shore and in the interior, and they having eyes have not seen it.

But here are some more blunders. On page 31, Fourteen Weeks in Geology," in speaking of the earth's crust, he says "Our examination of the crust is very superficial, extending downward not more than ten miles." It is not likely that Prof Steele intended to say that the crust had been penetrated ten miles, yet to all appearances he does say it. What he means is not clear. One thing certain, the students and teacher became involved in a dispute which was settled only by referring to other authorities, and to this day some of them are in doubt on it. Some finally agreed that the crust had been explored at least 20,000 feet deep, through the agency of a disease [illegible] tiling their authority on page 8, in a footnote which says in [illegible] in Pennsylvania there is a fault [illegible] feet deep and twenty miles long, and a man may stand with one foot on one side of the fracture and the other on the other side and if it had not been washed away there would have been a bold precipice standing there nearly four miles high and twenty miles long, and so on, [illegible] in [illegible] Dana [illegible] Pennsylvania 20,000 feet deep, there that there are miles of miles deep and still others that don't know what the thing after having spent twelve years trying to find out.

Here is some of the rhetoric (page 51, Steele's Geology). In speaking of the elevation of the continent after the Champlain period he says: "The ocean yields the sea coast slowly, but reluctantly, disputing in eager contest with the land it has just reclaimed, and as lately as [illegible] There are several phases of this kind in the upward progress of the continent. At each stage the retiring waters lay with the sand and gravel arrange them in beds, spread the alluvial soil on the muddy bottom, and put the finishing strokes to the work of fitting the continent for man's use." There are three grave errors in this bit of rhetoric. The first is the wrong impression a child gets of the reality in using such an inflated style of language. The truths intended to be set forth are lost in the rubbish of fine writing.

The schoolboy reads and studies the above but it and almost envies the sand and gravel in the embrace of the "loving waters." He goes down to the sea shore and there beholds the cold, pitiless waves thundering against the rocky cliffs, crushing them into boulders, the boulders into sand, and mercilessly grinding to powder all forms of life coming in their way. The poetic gush of the "loving waves" is lost in the reality, in the grandeur and power of the sea.

The second error is the declaration that at this time the continent was finished for the use of man. The facts are that the continent has been finished for the use of man, as is indicated in the sea shores and in all parts of the continent, for hundreds of thousands of years, as well or better fitted for his use than now. There was no trowel or hod-carrying business in this matter. The event of which he speaks could not have occurred above 50,000 years ago. All the investigator has to do to convince himself of these facts is to look around a little, and do some thinking for himself. The third error is the statement, on a line or so, that at about this time man was introduced into the world. He says on page 143: Now this thinning process according to the statement, was about the close of the glacial period. The fact that man lived and flourished on the earth prior to the glacial period is so well established that it seems almost incredible that such a statement should get into a modern school book. The remains of prehistoric man are found everywhere beneath and among the glacial drift. And so I might go through this and other works on geology and point out their many errors. Prof Steele is not more guilty to blame than others, but all are at fault. Why is it? It is because of the sheep-like nature of the human family, [illegible] which makes them copyists, a sort of hero worship, that prevents them from using their eyes and thinking. Because geology is a science that is but [illegible] have [illegible] the impression that they can give rein to any visions they [illegible] and then it passes into a school [illegible] taught as truth and not have it challenged. I know of no science or subject that is so much abused in its friends as that of geology. [illegible] this beautiful and elevating science has been made to [illegible] by the ignorance and [illegible] I know that Mr Chandler is a man of too much culture, of too good sense and principle to stand by an error [illegible] [illegible]. I knew [illegible] have too much faith in the integrity of Prof Steele to think that he would intentionally put forth falsehoods for truths, or any of the others that have been mentioned, and yet a mistake is none the less fatal by its having been unintentionally made. It is not for the purpose of defending geology that this and many other papers have been written, but to call attention to the wrongs perpetrated on the people by our school book system, and [illegible] long as our school books are filled with rubbish and falsehood, and sold at twice what they are worth, so long as my boys and girls, having average intelligence, are compelled to spend twelve long years in school in order to get a passable knowledge of arithmetic and grammar and a smattering of Latin, astronomy and distorted geology, I will raise my voice in condemnation, it matters not who are the authors or defenders of the books and systems of teaching. I am an advocate of the plan of having our school books gotten up and published by the government and sold at cost, and I therefore expect to be picked up by the friends of school-book authors and publishers. The fight will be a bitter one before it is through, because large interests are at stake in the lucrative business of furnishing school books. But the handwriting is on the wall, and in less than five years the government will be publishing the school books and selling them to the people at cost, for the people will demand it. "It seems quite late in the day to make the startling discovery that this book (Steele's geology) is full of inaccuracies," is a declaration quite unworthy of one whose life work is to teach that it is never too late to point out errors and make reformation. It may seem strange to Mr Chandler for a private citizen of Portland to question the declarations of Profs. Dana and Steele, or "an intelligent officer in the coast survey," and it does look a little presumptuous, but he must not forget that great men often commit errors, and that much good once came out of Nazareth. So long as a man is backed by truth he can afford to question the world, even though he be but an humble street-sweeper.

W H SMITH

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL

Daniel Kelly, Vancouver	J D Macklin, N Orleans
M Mirrey, St John	David Hudson, Kalama
F P Upton, Providence	A Anderson, Boston
[illegible] Lewis, Mass	Peter Asten, N Y
D P Gray, Tacoma	P S Davy, Charleston
Anson Thomas, Iowa	R M Hall, Victoria
I S Haigh, do	I W Harrison, do
I M Munson, do	Geo F Lewis, Chile
Herman Cohen, St Louis	S S Goodwin, St Louis
I [illegible], Vale B C	S W Humphrey, Fr [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

QUIMBY

O C Cove, Chimes	W C Weller, Sheridan
C W Winn, St Paul	J [illegible], do
H W Kirby, do	J [illegible], Hillsboro
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Astoria	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], Corvallis
[illegible], The Dalles	[illegible]

ST CHARLES

C Lebront, The Dalles	H H S[illegible], Amity
[illegible]	[illegible]
J C [illegible], Oakland	[illegible]
E J McCown, Chinook	[illegible], Astoria
Mrs [illegible], St Helens	A And[illegible]
C Day, Cathlamet	Mrs M[illegible]
Mrs [illegible]	B Gro[illegible]
Mrs Kent, do	D Ives[illegible]
[illegible], Or City	Mrs C[illegible], Barnes, Albany
O K Ashton, Corvallis	M Clea[illegible], Mt Angel
[illegible], Idaho	C Clea[illegible], do
[illegible], Walla Walla	Mrs M[illegible], Forest Grove
A J [illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs [illegible], Junction City	

BEYOND

C W McN[illegible] & fm, Spokane	I Hea[illegible], Colfax
A F Brewer, Ogden	N Stev[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible], Hunters
[illegible], Hillsboro	[illegible]
C M B[illegible]	I Sear[illegible], Seattle
B Ogden, Eugene	A Ogle[illegible]
W Pennington, N J	B F B[illegible], Dayton
R [illegible], Tacoma	M B[illegible], Omaha
[illegible]	F [illegible], Salem
A [illegible], do	I P[illegible], do
M J [illegible], Eugene	I E W[illegible], Eugene

HOLTON

Henry Carstens, Riparia	Miss [illegible] & sister, Vancouver
T D Speelman, Riparia	A M B[illegible]
H C Humphrey, Eugene	J A Wright, Baker City
C C Hogue, Corvallis	Robt Smith, [illegible]
S Robinson, Chicago	A McKinnon, do
D Davidson, do	B Lewis, Salem
S Mistler, Albany	J D Keller, Roseburg
B Moore, St Louis	B J McDonald, Cleveland
L Roe, do	W J O'Connor, do
B Chambers, Astoria	S N Wyman, Hillsboro
B Morger, Olympia	

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 13

The Columbia carried out 4303 cases salmon from Cutting & Co and 2[illegible] cases from Astoria P & Co.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours [illegible] wheat [illegible], [illegible] flour, [illegible] oats [illegible] besides [illegible] sacks onions [illegible] eggs [illegible] fruit [illegible] Also [illegible]

[illegible] for the seven days ending Wednesday [illegible] 7,480 ctls wheat, 891 bbls flour [illegible] oats [illegible] barley [illegible] hides [illegible] Included in above are [illegible] receipts of 19 [illegible] wheat, 4487 bbls flour [illegible] barley [illegible] hides [illegible] Also [illegible] sacks potatoes [illegible] For the same week last year receipts included [illegible] wheat, [illegible] flour [illegible]

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1, as compared with a like time last year, have been:

ARTICLES	1884-1885 Valley	1884-1885 Eastern	1885-1886 Valley	1885-1886 Eastern
Wheat	[illegible]	548,112	1,076,[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] The Martha [illegible] is on the disengaged list. The market is without new interest. San Francisco reports a steady market [illegible] charters for grain [illegible]

WHEAT—Foreign markets very quiet but fairly steady. New York and Chicago are low [illegible] heavy. [illegible] Without the market shows no change. Arrivals are light and no new business is [illegible] Valley at [illegible] quoted but are weak.

OATS—[illegible] car sold [illegible] Receipts are [illegible] light, but the market is steady with average [illegible] Needs are supplied.

APPLES—The quotable range is 40 [illegible] as to quality. Offerings of choice are small.

[illegible] Rather weaker to-day but the quotation [illegible] changed

CHICKENS—[illegible] for [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market is well supplied [illegible] Dealers are buying [illegible] that coming forward [illegible] for consignment [illegible] City [illegible] bacon is weaker. Lard in free [illegible] We quote jobbing prices for [illegible] city cured hams 10@11c, bacon [illegible] shoulders [illegible] country cured generally [illegible] less. East [illegible] hams, choice, [illegible] breakfast bacon [illegible] lard [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Steady trade doing but stocks of common local slow no reduction. Values irregular and generally without strength [illegible] jobbing values for ordinary [illegible] Sun-dried apples [illegible] factory do [illegible] pears [illegible] prunes [illegible] sun-dried plums [illegible] factory do [illegible] best new peaches [illegible] best new raisins [illegible] San Francisco reports a narrow business with [illegible] averages [illegible] [illegible]

HOPS—[illegible] nothing for local account and the shipping movement for the week shows a decrease. In the absence of business [illegible] nominally quoted. The San Francisco [illegible] says: The only [illegible] of quotations has been the [illegible] to fruits which is all that could [illegible] tained [illegible] for export and the situation is as dull as ever. About the only business [illegible] being of scattering shipments of small lots to eastern [illegible] and an occasional purchase when a lot is [illegible] [illegible] holder [illegible] supply very moderate requirements [illegible] to time at about 8 cents per pound. [illegible] of course still growers who refuse to [illegible] conform with existing circumstances but in view of the fact that neither the eastern nor the foreign markets offers any inducement [illegible] supplies this is without any influence [illegible] of 1884 hops are had [illegible] at any price. From New York the market is reported as ruling steady for choice with a moderate demand for small parcels, other descriptions being unsettled and irregular, with concessions necessary to move round lots

WOOL—Nothing being done and there is but a limited scope for operations. Nominally [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco to be forwarded East. The New York *Shipping List* of the 6th inst., says: The new year has begun with a firm market for this staple and all the indications are favorable to a continued satisfactory condition of affairs during the remainder of the current season. Stocks at all distributing points show a liberal reduction as compared with the first of January last year and it is generally admitted even by manufacturers that the entire crop of domestic will be absorbed before another is ready for consumption. The tendency of prices has been gradually and steadily upward since the opening of the season. Dealers, however, have shown wisdom in keeping the advance in proportion to the higher cost at producing sections, and manufacturers have been able to make contracts and dispose of the product of their mills at a fair margin of profit. This policy was outlined and chronicled several months ago and the caution and care has brought about good results. The auction sale of damaged Australian referred to in our last issue which is to take place to-day has attracted considerable attention especially from scourers.

The Merchandise Market.

Trade for the week has been dull jobbers finding very little to do aside from receiving some stock. The grocery call is quiet yet fair for the time of year. No important price changes are to be noted and influences are quiet enough. This condition of affairs is no surprise as this and next month are always considered the quietest of the year. Freight arrivals are on a small scale, dry goods, hats and footwear making up the largest portion. Aside from these the rail arrivals have greatly lessened. Steamers bring fair freights only, the assortment being narrow. As shown elsewhere, produce arrivals are light and trade quiet. The merchandise market feels this to a marked extent. Outward shipments for the time are limited to small lots of hops and wool by rail, and farm products by steamer. In salmon business is stagnant but 11 cases going east to date this month and 1266 cases by steamer.

San Francisco and eastern markets are quiet with price changes occurring. The San Francisco *Commercial News* in its summary for last week says: Since the first but little activity has been manifested and in consequence there are few changes to record. A [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] advanced to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] California refinery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Stocks of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bulk. [illegible] Wednesday a schooner from [illegible] brought 202 cases.

A recent circular by [illegible] of San Francisco coffee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] show an enormous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in excess of [illegible] 1883 and notwithstanding the heavier stocks in second hands the figures will prove a very satisfactory [illegible] actual consumption. The [illegible] in the Guatemala descriptions [illegible] were sold by importers for some [illegible] Included in the imports are [illegible] Guatemala and 60 bags Salvador new crop of which [illegible] bags were received by the Granada [illegible] of December. Five hundred bags new Guatemala medium to prime ex [illegible] were sold some weeks prior to arrival on the basis of 11c for prime. The receipts of coffee from all sources were [illegible] bags against 116,[illegible] bags in [illegible]

The following is from the annual circular of [illegible] Wilson & Co of San Francisco: No improvement has taken place in the value of bags on the spot or for future delivery. A large parcel [illegible] [illegible] bags held by one of the banks of this city has been offered at [illegible] cash, or in [illegible] delivery while some few sales have been effected of moderate parcels, to be delivered [illegible] at [illegible] for standard 22x36 [illegible] bags. Should crop prospects in California [illegible] as favorable as they are at present we look for some advance in the value of bags during the spring months. Supplies of bags for the year just opened will again be ample, there being about twenty million bags now on hand in San Francisco. No doubt importations during the next eight months per sailing vessels and steamers will nearly equal the present stocks, thus giving a total supply of about forty million bags, or enough to sack a crop of over 2,000,000 tons of cereals.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Market very quiet, stocks being ample for all needs, best varieties quoted 2@2½c. California has a large surplus for which there is now a dull request.

BREAD, ETC—Call only fair at this time. Quote ship 3½c; pilot 4@4½c, soda crackers 5@6c; other crackers biscuits and cakes 8@11c.

COAL OIL—Fair trade doing, but arrivals are light. Ordinary brands quoted 20@24c.

COFFEE—Market steady and values are believed to be firm. Imports now light. Quote Rio, 12½c; Costa Rica, 11@12½c, Java, 18@20c. Salvador and Guatemala 12@13c.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted down to 75@$1 for 5s and 6s. Stocks liberal

RICE—A steady market is noted. Advices show [illegible] improvement especially as regards China. Quote Hawaiian $5 50 mixed China $[illegible] 60@[illegible] 75

SALT—Narrow stocks, orders for Liverpool filled with difficulty. Quote fine Liverpool $16 $18 and $20 and half ground coast $6 50@8 50 as to size of containers.

SUGARS—Quiet with only a fair call. Stocks are ample and values firm. We quote barrels Extra C 6¾c, Golden C [illegible]; dry granulated, 7½c; crushed, fine crushed cube and powdered, 8c. half barrels and boxes, [illegible] extra.

BAGS, ETC—Fair business and best stocks available. Quote grain bags [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sewing twine, [illegible]

THE MEAT MARKET

Quotations are prices paid to dealers by slaughterers for whole carcasses or on foot

The market rules quite firm throughout but there is no scarcity of supplies, prices being firm because of cold weather.

BEEF—[illegible] gross for good condition [illegible]

VEAL—[illegible]

MUTTON—[illegible] of 2½c gross [illegible]

HOGS—Steady but no [illegible] trading [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan 13—Coal stocks dull and steady. Stocks opened without any new feature. [illegible] was [illegible] After the first hour a vigorous raid was begun against the whole list and continued with more or less vigor throughout the day. The attack was most conspicuous in the fervour [illegible] stocks, and [illegible] and [illegible] declined rapidly. [illegible] coal officials did not talk encouragingly in regard to the coal trade.

[illegible] regarding the fight between the Baltimore and Ohio and the trunk line pool were used to depress not only securities directly affected by a renewal of the railroad rate war but also [illegible] grangers and southwestern issues.

The lowest prices were generally made in the afternoon, but in final dealings the market again became quiet and fractional rallies were established in [illegible] closing firm [illegible] active list, [illegible] [illegible] for twenty-four hours, trading [illegible] stocks [illegible] [illegible] Delaware [illegible] [illegible]

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan 13—Money [illegible] 1½ [illegible] Prime paper 4@5. Exchange, bills [illegible] demand $4 8[illegible]

BONDS

3s	101	4s	12[illegible]
4½s	11[illegible]	Pacific 6s	[illegible]

STOCKS.

American	101	Northwest	1[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	N Y Central	104
Canada Southern	40	Or Navigation	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	Oregon Improvement	[illegible]
Lackawanna	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Rio Grande	1[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	St Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	8[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville Nashville	4[illegible]	United States Ex	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Wells Fargo	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
N P Preferred	[illegible]		

MINING SHARES

NEW YORK, [illegible] Mining shares were [illegible] fairly active. [illegible] [illegible] Sutro [illegible] Consolidated California & Virginia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13

Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savage	[illegible]	Crown Point & Belcher	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Gould & Curry	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Calaveras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bodie	1 [illegible]
Navajo	[illegible]	Mono	1[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13—Weather thick, wind south

Receipts—Wheat [illegible] ctls flour [illegible] qr sks, barley [illegible] ctls oats 2,[illegible] ctls potatoes [illegible] sk

Chartered—Ship Thomas M. Reed, [illegible] tons wheat to Liverpool at [illegible] by Wm Dresbach, ship [illegible] Sutton [illegible] tons wheat to Liverpool at [illegible] by Wm Dresbach Br ship [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] George W McNear Br ship Westgate iron [illegible] tons to [illegible] private by Balfour Guthrie & Co. Br ship Roderick Dhu iron 1041 tons to Cork [illegible] or to Liverpool [illegible] by Balfour Guthrie & Co [illegible] to Liverpool [illegible] to Cork for orders U K, Havre or Antwerp by Wm Dresbach.

Wheat—Spot market dull and nominal at $1 3[illegible] [illegible] for No 1 shipping. Futures quiet and easier No 1 white buyer season $1 41@[illegible] [illegible] buyer the year $1 4[illegible] [illegible]. Closed dull and a [illegible] easier buyer season $1 41 [illegible] buyer year [illegible]

Barley—Steady No 1 feed on spot $1 [illegible] [illegible] Buyer the season $1 [illegible] bid, buyer the year $1 [illegible] bid

Oats—Fair demand prices unaltered Oregon, $1 15@1 22½ Washington $1 1[illegible]@[illegible]

Potatoes—Receipts and offerings increasing and market not so firm quote Garnet Chile [illegible] but appearances indicate lower values.

Butter—Weaker choice fresh roll [illegible] 35c.

Eggs—Weak fresh California [illegible]

Hops—Neglected and nominal [illegible]

Hides—Steady, salted [illegible]

Wool—Steady

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13—Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 84[illegible] sight $4 8[illegible] documentary $4 8[illegible] Transfers 12½@15 Bank of England rate of interest 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan 13—Silver bullion 1000 fine [illegible] per ounce, $1 01[illegible] Sterling exchange, prime banks long, $4 8[illegible] short, $4 90 Good commercial, from [illegible] to [illegible]c lower Documentary [illegible] to [illegible]c lower. U S bonds 3s 101[illegible], 4½s, 11[illegible], 4s 12[illegible]

LONDON, Jan 13 Consols 100 [illegible] money Silver bullion English standard [illegible] fine, per fine ounce [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan 13—Cattle—Receipts [illegible] weak and [illegible] lower shipping steers [illegible] to [illegible] pounds, $3 50@5 [illegible] stockers and feeders $2 [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts 42,000 slow and [illegible] lower rough and mixed [illegible] packing and shipping [illegible] light [illegible] skips [illegible]

Sheep—Receipts [illegible] active [illegible] weaker natives $2 25@5 15 western, $2 [illegible] Texans $[illegible] lambs $[illegible]

DRY GOODS

NEW YORK, Jan 13—With the increasing number of buyers present at [illegible] dry goods houses the business is of very good proportions considering the large transactions of December. Denims and cottonades are having considerable attention while cotton goods generally are having very fair business. Woolens lines are [illegible] after and all qualities of orders are being placed

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Jan 13—Wheat opened [illegible] [illegible] January [illegible] February 8[illegible] March [illegible] May [illegible] lower [illegible] January [illegible] February [illegible] March [illegible] May closed [illegible] steady [illegible] [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan 13—Wheat [illegible] [illegible] February [illegible] March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] May [illegible]

Foreign Markets

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan 13—Floating cargoes quiet and [illegible] Cargoes on passage and for shipment [illegible] steady. Mark Lane [illegible] quiet, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prompt shipment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for orders wheat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 000 [illegible] 000 bbls English country markets [illegible] West [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Spot wheat rather easier [illegible] [illegible] moderate offerings [illegible]

[illegible] Jan 13 Spot wheat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] firm

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Jan 13—Wheat [illegible] steady and [illegible] Holders offer freely [illegible] steady and fair demand

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13—Arrived—Str Arcata [illegible] Bay Sailed Str State of California, Portland; strs Coos Bay and Arago, Coos Bay; str Queen of the Pacific, Victoria. Br Nor [illegible] Port Madison; bk Forest Queen, Honolulu; schr Jennie Stella, Coos Bay.

CAPE HANCOCK, Jan. 13—At [illegible] M [illegible] smooth, weather cloudy, light rain, wind west; velocity 12 miles.

ASTORIA, Jan 13—Arrived down 11 A M [illegible] Cook with Br bk Viola, [illegible] P M—Alert with Br bk Katahdin, [illegible] Julian with Br ship [illegible] Castle. Wonder with bktn Sadden, Church with a barge [illegible] [illegible] M—Coos with Br bk Mahia [illegible] At [illegible] M cloudy, wind [illegible]

Beware of Figures

Evening Telegram

Comparison of population by percentage of growth in years means nothing. This is a lesson the Tacoma *Ledger* should learn. If a comparison was made between the growth of Portland and the growth of New York city since 1860, the latter would hide its diminished head. In 1860 New York had 813,669 inhabitants. In 1880 the population was 1,206,590 and now perhaps it is 1,500,000. Portland in 1860 was about as big as Tacoma is now. That is, its actual population was about 2700. It has now 30,000, not including East Portland and other suburbs. That is, the population of New York has increased in twenty-five years 80 per cent., while that of Portland has increased 1000 per cent. This comparison makes us about as sorry for New York as Tacoma is for Portland.

RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

For Astoria---Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY daily at 6 A M—on Sunday at 9 A M. Returning, leaves Astoria Monday Wednesday Friday 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N P R R. to Sound

Connections at Portland with O & C and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Easte n bound trains. E. A. SEELY Agent, Portland U B SCOTT Prest. Telephone No. 51

Portland and LaCamas Route.

The STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street for LaCamas, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 9 A M. Leave LaCamas Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M., calling at Vancouver Fishers' and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W S. BUCHANAN Master.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P M and Vancouver at 8 A M daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A M and 3 P M.

People's Line to Oregon City.

STR LATONA leaves Taylor st. daily at 3 P M round trip Oregon City at 8 A M Touches at all intermediate points. TOWING from 10 to 3 P M. [illegible]

BANKS

THE

Commercial National Bank.

PORTLAND OREGON

Paid up Capital. .... $100,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange sold on all principal cities,

Accounts of Merchants, Bankers and Individuals solicited

D. P. THOMPSON, President. R. M. WADE, Vice President. R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

OREGON & WASHINGTON

Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street, Portland, Or

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months, 5 "

Nine months, 5½ "

One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES

$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

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Cashier. .... G. E. WITHINGTON

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SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on the-Main, Hongkong

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The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Paid-up Capital and Reserve..... $3,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and [illegible] current account, subject to check, also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager.

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TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York, MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

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SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

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Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.

On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.

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L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J P MARSHALL, Cashier.

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE

Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID, President. GEO. BUFUS IN ALLS, Vice President. D. SHERMAN, Cashier.

R. S. WALLACE, President. A. A. McCULLY, Vice Prest. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

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OF SALEM, OREGON,

Transacts a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counties.

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LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $2,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

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W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

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Shipping and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR

The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd. Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal, Foundry Coke, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, English Salt, Cement, Soda Crystals, Soda Ash, Caustic and Bicarbonate, Coke, Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate, Block Tin, New and Second hand Grain Bags, etc.

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Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at

ASH STREET WHARF

Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.

Train from the East arrives at 10 40 A. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows
Oregon Wednesday Dec. 30	State of Cal Tuesday Dec. 29
State of Cal Monday Jan. 4	Columbia Sunday Jan. 3
Columbia Saturday Jan. 9	Oregon Friday Jan. 8
Oregon Thursday Jan. 14	State of Cal Wed'y Jan. 13
State of Cal Tuesday Jan. 19	Columbia Monday Jan. 18
Columbia Sunday Jan. 24	Oregon Saturday Jan. 23
Oregon Friday Jan. 29	State of Cal Thurs. Jan. 28
State of Cal Wednesday Feb. 3	Columbia Tuesday Feb. 2

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.

U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf [illegible] (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER:

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday.

WILLAMETTE RIVER

Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. every day except Saturday for Corvallis and way points, returning every day except Sunday. Boats leave Portland at 7 A.M. Monday Wednesday and Friday for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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Passenger Trains,

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From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 40 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6 40 P. M., connecting with Co's boats to all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

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OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California Oregon and Idaho Stage Company

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7.30 A. M.	Ashland	4.15 A. M.
Ashland	5.30 P. M.	Portland	4 25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon	9.20 P. M.
Lebanon	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10.05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Albany and Ashland

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
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TABERNACLE SERMON.

An Interesting Discourse on "The Choice of a Wife."

Dr Talmage Begins a Series of Sermons on The Marriage Ring.

BROOKLYN, N Y, Jan. 10

The Rev. T DeWitt Talmage preached this morning in the Brooklyn tabernacle the first of his series of sermons on "The Marriage Ring," the subject being "The Choice of a Wife." In the series will be treated the following subjects, of the greatest importance to every person: "The Choice of Husband and Wife," "Clandestine Marriages and Escapades," "Duties of Husbands to Wives," "Duties of Wives to Husbands," "In Matters of Religion, Should the Wife go with the Husband, or the Husband go with the Wife?" "The Wrong Ways of Women," "Costume and Morals," "Competent Housewifery," "Sensible Young Womanhood," "Women who will Pass Life Single," "Influence of Sisters over Brothers," "The Modern Novel and Woman," "Boarding House and Hotel Life," "Treatment of Manservant and Maidservant." The hymn sung on the occasion was

'The morning light is breaking
The darkness disappears.'

An organ solo was rendered by Prof. Henry Eyre Brown, who selected the first sonata in D minor by Ritter for his musical theme. After expounding a passage of scripture, Dr. Talmage took for his text Judges xiv, 3, "Is there never a woman among the daughters of thy brethren, or among all my people, that thou goest to take a wife of the uncircumcised Philistines?" Dr. Talmage said:

Samson, the giant, is here asking consent of his father and mother to marriage with one whom they thought unfit for him. He was wise in asking their counsel, but not wise in rejecting it. Captivated with her looks the big son wanted to marry a daughter of one of the hostile families, a deceitful, hypocritical, whining and saturnine creature who afterward made for him a world of trouble till she quit him forever. In my text his parents forbade the bans, practically saying: "When there are so many honest and beautiful maidens of your own country, are you so hard put to for a lifetime partner that you propose conjugality with this foreign flirt? Is there such a dearth of lilies in our Israelitish gardens that you must wear on your heart a Philistine thistle? Do you take a crabapple because there are no pomegranates? 'Is there never a woman among the daughters of thy brethren, or among all my people, that thou goest to take a wife of the uncircumcised Philistines?'"

Excuseless was he for such a choice in a land and amid a race celebrated for female loveliness and moral worth, a land and a race of which self denying Abigail, and heroic Deborah and dazzling Vashti, and pious Esther, and glorious Ruth, and Mary, who hugged to her heart the blessed Lord, were only magnificent specimens. The midnight folded in their hair, the lakes of liquid beauty in their eye, the gracefulness of spring morning in their posture and gait, were only typical of the greater brilliance and glory of their soul. Likewise excuseless is any man in our time who makes lifelong alliance with any who, because of her disposition, or heredity, or habits, or intellectual vanity or moral twistification, may be said to be of the Philistines.

GOOD WOMANHOOD.

The world never owned such opulence of womanly character or such splendor of womanly manners or multitudinous instances of wifely, motherly, daughterly, sisterly devotion, as it owns to-day. I have not words to express my admiration for good womanhood. Woman is not only man's equal, but in affectional and religious nature, which is the best part of us, she is 75 per cent his superior. Yea, during the last twenty years, through the increased opportunity opened for female education, the women of the country are better educated than the majority of men, and if they continue to advance in mentality at the present ratio, before long the majority of men will have difficulty in finding in the opposite sex enough ignorance to make appropriate consort. If I am under a delusion as to the abundance of good womanhood abroad, consequent upon my surroundings since the hour I entered this life until now, I hope the delusion will last until I embark from this planet. So you will understand, if I say in this course of sermons something that seems severe, I am neither cynical nor disgruntled.

There are in almost every farmhouse in the country, in almost every home of the great town, conscientious women, worshipful women, self sacrificing women, holy women, innumerable Marys sitting at the feet of Christ, innumerable mothers, helping to feed Christ in the person of his suffering disciples, a thousand capped and spectacled grandmothers Lois, bending over bibles whose precepts they have followed from early girlhood, and tens of thousands of young women that are dawning upon us from school and seminary, that are going to bless the world with good and happy homes that shall eclipse all their predecessors, a fact that will be acknowledged by all men except those who are struck through with moral decay from toe to cranium, and more inexcusable than the Samson of the text is that man who amid all this unparalleled munificence of womanhood marries a fool. But some of you are abroad suffering from such disaster, and to halt others of you from going over the same precipice, I cry out in the words of my text: "Is there never a woman among the daughters of thy brethren, or among all my people, that thou goest to take a wife of the uncircumcised Philistines?"

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

There are thousands of American pulpits, among them this pulpit, guilty in the fact that on some of the subjects on which men and women need practical advice they have been silent or teaching them only in forceless circumlocution. About the choice of a lifetime companion, a question in which so much of time and all of eternity are involved, what almost universal silence in the church, so that there are not ten people in this house who have ever heard a discourse upon this theme, and the first one I have ever heard is the one I am preaching. We leave to the flippant novel, or the spectacular play or the jingle of a doggerel rhyme, that which ought to burden the most tremendous sermon a minister ever preaches, from the day when he takes ordination to the day when in judgment he meets his God. And so, in this course of sermons, I am going to hitch up my best team to the whiffletree, and put the coulter of the plow clear up to the beam, and go straight on from fence to fence, however many nests of moles and serpents may be ripped up by the furrow, and however many alarmed people may cry "Whoa."

That marriage is the destination of the human race is a mistake that I want to correct before I go further. There are multitudes who never will marry, and still greater multitudes who are not fit to marry. In Great Britain to-day there are 946,000 more women than men, and that, I understand, is about the ratio in America. By mathematical and inexorable law, you see, millions of women will never marry. The supply for matrimony is greater than the demand, the first lesson of which is that every woman ought to prepare to take care of herself if need be. Then there are thousands of men who have no right to marry, because they have become so corrupt of character that their offer of marriage is an insult to any good woman. Society will have to be toned up and corrected on this subject, so that it shall realize that if a woman who has sacrificed her honor is unfitted for marriage, so is any man who has ever sacrificed his purity. What right have you, O masculine beast, whose life has been loose, to take under your care the spotlessness of a virgin reared in the sanctity of a respectable home? Will a buzzard dare to court a dove?

A SERIOUS MATTER.

But the majority of you will marry and have a right to marry, and as your religious teacher I wish to say to these men, in the choice of a wife, first of all seek divine direction. About thirty five years ago, when Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English poet, urged men to prayer before they decided upon matrimonial association, people laughed. And some of them have lived to laugh on the other side of their mouth. The need of divine direction I argue from the fact that so many men, and some of them strong and wise, have wrecked their lives at this juncture. Witness Samson and this woman of Timnath. Witness Socrates pecked of the historical Xantippe. Witness Job, whose wife had nothing to prescribe for his carbuncles but allopathic doses of profanity. Witness Ananias, a liar, who might perhaps have been cured by a truthful spouse, yet marrying as great a liar as himself—Sapphira. Witness John Wesley, one of the best men that ever lived, united to one of the most outrageous and scandalous of women, who sat in City Road chapel making mouths at him while he preached. Witness the once connubial wretchedness of John Ruskin, the great art essayist, and Frederick W. Robertson, the great preacher. Witness a thousand hells on earth kindled by unworthy wives, termagants that scold like a March northeaster, female spendthrifts, that put their husbands into fraudulent schemes to get money enough to meet the lavishment of domestic expenditure, opium eating women—about 400,000 of them in the United States—who will have the drug though it should cause the eternal damnation of the whole household, heartless and overbearing, and namby pamby and unreasonable women, yet married, married perhaps to good men. These are the women who build the low club-houses, where the husbands and sons go because they can't stand it at home. On this sea of matrimony, where so many have wrecked, am I not right in advising divine pilotage?

Especially is devout supplication needed because of the fact that society is so full of artificialities that men are deceived as to whom they are marrying, and no one but the Lord knows. After the dressmaker, and the milliner, and the jeweler, and the hair adjuster and the dancing master, and the cosmetic art, have completed their work, how is an unsophisticated man to decipher the physiological hieroglyphics, and make accurate judgment of who it is to whom he offers hand and heart. That is what makes so many recreant husbands. They make an honorable marriage contract, but the goods delivered are so different from the sample by which they bargained. They were simply swindled, and they backed out. They mistook Jezebel for Longfellow's Evangeline, and Lucretia Borgia for Martha Washington.

Aye, as the Indian chief boasts of the scalps he has taken, so there are in society to-day many coquettes who boast of the masculine hearts they have captured. And these women, though they live amid richest upholstery are not so honorable as the cyprians of the street, for these advertise their infamy, while the former profess heaven while they mean hell. There is so much counterfeit womanhood abroad it is no wonder that some cannot tell the genuine coin from the base. Do you not realize you need divine guidance when I remind you that mistake is possible in this important affair, and, if made, is irrevocable?

UNHAPPILY YOKED.

The worst predicament possible is to be unhappily yoked together. You see it is impossible to break the yoke. The more you pull apart the more galling the yoke. The minister might bring you up again, and in your presence read the marriage ceremony backward, might put you on opposite sides of the altar from where you were when you were united, might take the wedding ring off of the finger, might rend the wedding veil asunder, might tear out the marriage leaf from the family bible record, but all that would fail to unmarry you. It is better not to make the mistake than to attempt its correction. But men and women do not reveal all their characteristics till after marriage, and how are you to avoid committing the fatal blunder? There is only one being in the universe who can tell you whom to choose, and that is the Lord of Paradise. He made Eve for Adam, and Adam for Eve, and both for each other. Adam had not a large group of women from whom to select his wife, but it is fortunate, judging from some mistakes which she afterwards made, that it was Eve or nothing.

There is in all the world some one who was made for you, as certainly as Eve was made for Adam. All sorts of mistakes occur because Eve was made out of a rib from Adam's side. Nobody knows which of his twenty four ribs was taken for the nucleus. If you depend entirely upon yourself in the selection of a wife, there are twenty-three possibilities to one that you will select the wrong rib. By the fate of Ahab, whose wife induced him to steal; by the fate of Macbeth, whose wife pushed him into massacre; by the fate of James Ferguson, the philosopher, whose wife entered the room while he was lecturing and willfully upset his astronomical apparatus, so that he turned to the audience and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the misfortune to be married to this woman;" by the fate of Bulwer, the novelist, whose wife's temper was so incompatible that he furnished her a beautiful house near London and withdrew from her company, leaving her with the one dozen dogs whom she entertained as pets; by the fate of John Milton, who married a termagant after he was blind, and when someone called her a rose the poet replied: "I am no judge of colors, but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily;" by the fate of an Englishman, whose wife was so determined to dance on his grave that he was buried in the sea; by the fate of a village minister whom I knew, whose wife threw a cup of hot tea across the table because they differed in sentiment—by all these scenes of disquietude and domestic calamity, we implore you to be cautious and prayerful before you enter upon the connubial state, which decides whether a man shall have two heavens or two hells, a heaven here and heaven forever, or a hell now and a hell hereafter.

By the bliss of Pliny, whose wife, when her husband was pleading in court, had messengers coming and going to inform her what impression he was making; by the joy of Grotius, whose wife delivered him from prison under the pretense of having books carried out, lest they be injurious to his health, she sending out her husband unobserved in one of the bookcases; by the good fortune of Roland, in Louis's time, whose wife translated and composed for her husband, while secretary of the interior—talented, heroic, wonderful Madame Roland; by the happiness of many a man who has made intelligent choice of one capable of being prime counsellor and companion in brightness and in grief—pray to Almighty God, morning, noon and night, that at the right time and in the right way, he will send you a good, honest, loving, sympathetic wife, or if she is not sent to you that you may be sent to her.

BEWARE OF MATCHMAKERS.

At this point let me warn you not to let a question of this importance be settled by the celebrated matchmakers in almost every community. Depend upon your own judgment divinely illumined. These brokers in matrimony are ever planning how they can unite impecunious innocence to an heiress, or celibate woman to millionaire or marquis, and that in many cases makes life an unhappiness. How can any human being who knows neither of the two parties as God knows them, and who is ignorant of the future, give such direction as you require at such a crisis? Take the advice of the earthly matchmaker instead of the Divine guidance, and you may some day be led to use the words of Solomon, whose experience in home life was as melancholy as it was multitudinous.

One day his palace with its great wide rooms and great wide doors and great wide hall was too small for him, and the loud tongue of a woman belaboring him about some of his neglects, and he retreated to the housetop to get relief from the lingual bombardment. And while there he saw a poor man on one corner of the roof, with a mattress for his only furniture and the open sky his only covering. And Solomon envies him and cries out: "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

And one day during the rainy season the water leaked through the roof of the palace and began to drop in a pail or pan set there to catch it. And at one side of him, all day long, the water went drop! drop! drop! while on the other side a female companion quarreling about this and quarreling about that, the acrimonious and petulant words falling on his ear in ceaseless pelting—drop! drop! drop! and he seized his pen and wrote: "A continual dropping on a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike."

If Solomon had been as prayerful at the beginning of his life as he was at the close how much domestic infelicity he would have avoided. But prayer about this will amount to nothing unless you pray soon enough. Wait until you are fascinated and the equilibrium of your soul is disturbed by a magnetic and exquisite presence and then you will answer your own prayers, and you will mistake your own infatuation for the voice of God.

If you have this prayerful spirit you will surely avoid all female scoffers at the Christian religion, and there are quite a number of them in all communities. It must be told that, though the only influence that keeps women from being estimated and treated as a slave—aye, as a brute and a beast of burden—is Christianity, since where it is not dominant she is so treated, yet there are women who will so far forget themselves and forget their God, that they will go and hear lecturers malign Christianity and scoff at the most sacred things of the soul. A good woman, over persuaded by her husband, may go once to hear such a tirade against the Christian religion, not fully knowing what she is going to hear, but she will not go twice. A woman not a Christian, but a respecter of religion, said to me: "I was persuaded by my husband to go and hear an infidel lecturer once. On going home, I said to him: 'My dear husband, I would not go again though my declinature should result in our life divorcement forever.'" And the woman was right. If after all that Christ and Christianity have done for a woman she can go again and again to hear such assaults, she is an awful creature, and you had better not come near such a reeking leper. She needs to be washed, and for three weeks to be soaked in carbolic acid, and for a whole year fumigated, before she is fit for decent society. While it is not demanded that a woman be a Christian before marriage, she must have regard for the Christian religion or she is a base woman and unworthy of being your companion in a life charged with such stupendous solemnity and vicissitudes.

MISTAKES IN MARRIAGE.

What you want, O man, in a wife, is not a butterfly of the sunshine, not a giggling nonentity, not a painted doll, not a gossiping gad about, not a mixture of artificialities which leave you in doubt as to where the humbug ends, and the woman begins, but an earnest soul, one that can not only laugh when you laugh, but weep when you weep. There will be wide, deep graves in your path of life, and you will both want steadying when you come to the verge of them, I tell you! When your fortune fails you will want some one to talk of treasures in heaven, and not charge upon you with a bitter "I told you so." As far as I can analyze it, sincerity and earnestness are the foundation of all worthy wifehood. Get that, and you get all. Fail to get that, and you will get nothing but what you will wish you never had got.

Don't make the mistake that man of the text made in letting his eye settle the question in which coolest judgment directed by divine wisdom are all important. He who has no reason for his wifely choice except a pretty face, is like a man who should buy a farm because of the dahlias in the front dooryard. Beauty is a talent, and when God gives it He intends it as a benediction upon a woman's face. When the good Princess of Wales dismounted from the railtrain last summer, and I saw her radiant face, I could understand what they told me the day before, that when at the great military hospital where are now the wounded and the sick from the Egyptian and other wars, the princess passed through, all the sick were cheered at her coming, and those who could be roused neither by doctor or nurse from their stupor would get up on their elbows to look at her, and wan and wasted lips prayed an audible prayer: "God bless the Princess of Wales—doesn't she look beautiful?"

But how uncertain is the tarrying of beauty in a human countenance. Explosion of a kerosene lamp turns it into scarification, and a scoundrel with one dash of vitriol may dispel it, or Time will drive his chariot wheels across that bright face, cutting it up in deep ruts and gullies. But there is an eternal beauty on the face of some women whom a rough and ungallant world may criticise as homely, and though their features may contradict all the laws of Lavater on physiognomy, yet they have graces of soul that will keep them attractive for time and glorious through all eternity.

There are two or three circumstances in which the plainest wife is a queen of beauty to her husband, whatever her stature or profile. By financial panic or betrayal of business partner the man goes down, and returning to his home that evening he says: "I am ruined! I am in disgrace forever! I care not whether I live or die." It is an agitated story he is telling in the household that winter night. He says: "The furniture must go, the house must go, the social position must go, and from being sought for obsequiously they must be cold shouldered everywhere." After he ceases talking and the wife has heard all in silence, she says: "Is that all? Why, you had nothing when I married you, and you have only come back to where you started. If you think that my happiness and that of the children depend on these trappings, you do not know me, though we have lived together thirty years. God is not dead and the national bank of heaven has not suspended payment, and if you don't mind I don't care a cent. What little we need of food and raiment the rest of our lives we can get, and I don't propose to sit down and mope and groan. Mary, hand me that darning needle. And John, light one of the other gas burners. And Jimmy, open the register for a little more heat. Fanny, fetch your father's slippers. I declare I have forgotten to set the rising for those cakes!" And while she is busy at it he hears her humming Newton's old hymn, "To Morrow."

It can bring with it nothing
But he will bear us through;
Who gives the lilies clothing
Will clothe his people too.
Beneath the spreading heavens
No creature but is fed;
And he who feeds the ravens
Will give his children bread.

Though vine nor fig tree either
Their wonted fruit should bear,
Though all the fields should wither,
Nor flocks nor herds be there;
Yet God the same abiding,
His praise shall tune my voice,
For while in him confiding,
I cannot but rejoice.

The husband looks up in amazement and says: "Well, well, you are the greatest woman I ever saw. I thought you would faint dead away when I told you." And as he looks at her all the glories of physiognomy in the court of Louis XV, on the modern fashion plates, are tame as compared with the superhuman splendors of that woman's face. Joan of Arc, Mary Antoinette and La Belle Hamilton, the enchantment of the court of Charles II, are nowhere.

THE TRUE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

There is another time when the plainest wife is a queen of beauty to her husband. She has done the work of life. She has reared her children for God and heaven, and though some of them may be a little wild they will yet come back, for God has promised. She is dying and her husband stands by. They think over all the years of their companionship, the weddings and the burials, the ups and the downs, the successes and the failures. The talk over the goodness of God and His faithfulness to children's children. She has no fear about going. The Lord has sustained her so many years she would not dare to distrust him now. The lips of both of them tremble as they say good bye and encourage each other about an early meeting in a better world. The breath is feebler and feebler, and stops. Are you sure of it? Just hold that mirror at the mouth and see if there is any vapor gathering on the surface. Gone! As one of the neighbors takes the old man by the arm gently and says: "Come, you had better go into the next room and rest," he says: "Wait a moment, I must take one more look at those hands. Beautiful! Beautiful!"

My friends, I hope you do not call that death. That is an autumnal sunset. That is a crystalline river pouring into a crystal sea. That is the song of human life overpowered by hallelujah chorus. That is a queen's coronation. That is heaven. That is the way my father stood at 82, seeing my mother depart at 79. Perhaps so your father and mother went. I wonder if we will die as well.

TALK OF THE DAY.

There is not a cashier in Canada who is not opposed to the silver dollar. They are so inconvenient for the carpet-bag.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Our consular and diplomatic service will never be truly great so long as Mr Bayard uses it as a case of pigeon holes for the preservation of political fossils.—Philadelphia Press.

A phrase that must go into history is "enlightened selfishness." It was invented by Mr Blaine and he probably knows more about it than anybody else.—San Francisco Examiner.

The great seal of the Southern Confederacy was thrown into a well at Abbeyville, S. C., and the well was filled up. The only man in this country who could find it is John Sherman.—Alta California.

"The time is coming," says Prof. Proctor, "when water will no more be seen upon the face of mother earth." If this prediction comes true, the prohibition party might as well disband.—Norristown Herald.

Let us hope that the seasickness of the officers and crew who went hunting for a gale in the Dolphin, was not so severe as to banish all enjoyment of the novel experience of having a vessel to hunt a gale with.—Providence Journal.

"That young man will yet make his mark in this world. His forethought is wonderful." "What is remarkable about him?" "Why the very day he popped the question he first stopped in on a lawyer's office to know what a divorce suit would cost. He is indeed a remarkable man, and never makes a movement of any sort without stopping to consider the cost."—Philadelphia Item.

The Bald Headed Age.

St. Louis [illegible]

Dr William A. Hammond, the celebrated New York physician and surgeon, makes the prediction that in about one thousand years from now all men will be bald. Singularly enough the eminent physician fails to state upon what theory his prediction is based. Whether it is based on the fact that a great many bald-headed babies are now being born into the world, or whether it is from the increased disposition of the rising generation to flock to the front seats of the theater, is a matter of conjecture. But a prediction of this kind, of such peculiar interest to generations yet unborn, coming as it does from a man eminent in science, ought to set the scientific world to thinking.

Carlisle and 1888.

Washington Letter in Chicago News.

Since his second election as speaker Mr Carlisle has steadily grown in favor as a presidential candidate in 1888. He is said to have received assurances from Iowa and Michigan that the democrats of those states, as well as many low tariff republicans, will give him a cordial support if he shall succeed in securing the nomination. In the South no one is more popular than he, and it is believed by his friends that before the close of the present congress he will be so favorably known in New England and the Middle states as to secure for him from those sections as large a following as any democrat who could be named in that connection.

THE STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.
Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Account of Bills Introduced by the Oregon Delegation.

Divers Matters of General Interest to the People in Oregon and Washington Territory.

[Correspondence of the Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 6, 1886.

Continuing the bills introduced by Senator Dolph, and which have not yet been reported, I find a bill for the relief of the survivors of the massacre of Dr Marcus Whitman and to the heirs of those killed in said massacre. It provides that each of the persons mentioned in this act shall receive a land certificate of 320 acres and which shall be locatable by such persons or assigns upon any unoccupied public lands in the United States.

Also a bill providing "that the act of congress approved January 9th, 1844, or any statute of limitation heretofore enacted, shall not be deemed to prohibit the receiving or adjudication of a claim for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States, whensoever filed, when such loss is a matter of record in any official record in the custody of the war or treasury department; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to extend to any classes of property other than those for the loss of which compensation has been authorized by now existing laws."

Also a bill providing "that an act entitled 'an act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the army for loss of property destroyed in the military service of the United States,' be, and is hereby repealed."

NORTHERN PACIFIC FORFEITURE.

Mr Dolph's bill for the forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad declares that all the lands heretofore granted to said company by act approved July 2, 1864, and subsequent acts and joint resolutions of congress, which are adjacent or appertain to and are coterminous with that part of its main line which extends from Wallula to Portland, excepting lands adjacent to the Cascade branch, be restored to the public domain and made subject to disposition and settlement under the general laws relating to the public lands.

Section 2 provides that where persons have settled upon lands affected by said grant, or have made bona fide improvements thereon with an intention of purchasing the lands from the railroad company, and such person is not entitled to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws, such person, upon proving the same to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office shall be entitled to enter not more than 320 acres, including such person's settlement and improvement, at the rate of $1.25 per acre; provided, that in all cases where persons or corporations are not entitled to enter lands under this act they shall be allowed six months to remove any growing crop, buildings and other movable improvements.

Section 3 makes it obligatory upon the Northern Pacific railroad to complete the Cascade branch within three years after the passage of this act, subject to the provisions of the act approved July 2, 1864, and joint resolution relating thereto approved May 31, 1870, and also its main line in Wisconsin to its eastern terminus at or near the mouth of the Montreal river within two years after the passage of this act; provided, that in case of its failure to complete said branch, or part of the line in Wisconsin within the time specified, the then uncompleted parts shall be restored to the public domain.

Section 4 declares that the Northern Pacific railroad, to become entitled to the extension of time, shall accept the provisions of this act by a resolution of its board of directors and file in the office of the secretary of the interior within sixty days after the passage of this act, a copy of such resolution duly authenticated.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Among private bills introduced, is one to pay Francis M. Vandepool of Prineville, Or., $[illegible] for depredations committed by the Klickitats in Washington territory during March 1856; also a bill to pay $600 to P. C. Davis for depredations committed by the Piutes and Bannocks in 1878. The secretary of the interior has recommended the payment of both the above amounts.

There is a bill appropriating $1441.08 for the payment of a government surveying contract in Washington territory. It authorizes the commissioner of the general land office to approve for payment, to whomsoever he may find entitled thereto, the surveys of public lands in townships 15 and 16 N, R 51 E, the plats and field notes of which surveys have been filed in his office, making 12 miles, 4 chains and 24 links, at $12 per mile, provided that said surveys have been correctly made in accordance with the United States system of surveys.

MEMORIALS FROM OREGON.

The memorials from the Oregon legislature, and petitions of the Portland board of trade and a few petitions from from other sources have already appeared in THE OREGONIAN. Among unpublished petitions presented by Representative Hermann is a long one from the citizens of Lane county praying for an appropriation of $200,000 for the survey of the entrance to the Siuslaw river, the construction of jetties and construction of a light house on a cape near the mouth of the river. The petition recites that the Siuslaw bay will afford a harbor of refuge and seaport for vessels of any size, that it has twenty five miles of anchorage, is land locked and perfectly protected from storms, that it is the natural outlet for a portion of Oregon that produces 1,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, the same amount of oats, 500,000 pounds of wool, 200,000 pounds of hops, and other products in proportion; that the Siuslaw river and bay abound in salmon, cod, herring, sardines, etc., and the supply of lumber along the shores is practically inexhaustible.

Also a petition from 160 interested persons asking for an appropriation of $100,000 to improve Coquille river. The petition recites that on the river there are 150,000 acres of tillable land; during the year ending June, 1885, there was shipped from the river 84,550,000 feet of lumber, while 2,000,000 was consumed at home; there was also shipped 450 tons of canned and barreled salmon, butter, wool and beef. The imports were 1248 tons. Before the jetty at the mouth of the river was begun it cost $11 per thousand to ship lumber to sea; the cost is now $5 per thousand. It is estimated that the jetty as it stands saved $11,[illegible] on exports and imports during the past year.

Among private bills introduced by Mr Hermann is one to place the name of Geo. H. Washington of Benton county, on the pay roll of United States pensioners; also, to place the name of Henry Hagenns of Clackamas county, on the pension roll; also, a bill to pension J. H. Smith of Polk county, for disability incurred in the Cayuse war of 1848, Smith at that time being a member of company A, Oregon volunteers.

It will, of course, be understood, that bills introduced in the senate will be duly introduced in the house of representatives, Mr Hermann taking charge of Oregon bills and Mr Voorhees of bills relating to Washington territory.

BY DELEGATE VOORHEES.

Delegate Voorhees has introduced the following bills in the house of representatives: A bill appropriating $8[illegible] to establish a first order lighthouse and fog signal on Destruction island, W. T.; a bill appropriating $1[illegible],000 to establish a lighthouse at the entrance of Gray's harbor, W. T. These bills, together with several private bills that follow, were introduced by Mr Brents in the Forty-eighth congress.

Among private bills introduced by Mr Voorhees, is one to pay $1[illegible] to Henry R. Crosbie for services rendered and expense incurred in securing information in regard to the settlement and ownership of San Juan island and other matters relating to the northwest boundary between Great Britain and the United States; a bill to pay to Wm Huntington, formerly United States marshal for Washington territory, the sum of $16[illegible], the same being found due him from the government on the judicial determination of two suits instituted against Huntington and his bondsmen in a district court of Washington territory; a bill to pay $488.50 to John Y. Sewell of Washington territory, for services as inspector of customs in the Puget sound district; a bill appropriating $1400, or so much thereof as may be allowed by the secretary of the interior, to be paid to John S. Hill, of Washington territory, for supplies furnished at the Tulalip agency; a bill to pay to Lieut. George B. Bussell of Washington, D. C., the sum of $[illegible] for expenses incurred in traveling from Sitka, Alaska, to Washington, D. C., after his discharge from the United States marine service in 18[illegible]; a bill to pay to Dennis Storrs, Marion [illegible], Fritz Dibbern, Donald McDonald and Daniel Himes $15,000 for services in removing obstructions to the navigation of the Skagit river; a bill confirming the title to Rufus G. Newland, of Columbia Co., W. T., of the E ½ of SW ¼ and E ½ of NW ¼ of section 1, and the E ½ of the SE ¼ and NE ¼ of SW ¼ of section 2, T 9 N, R 38 E; a bill granting a pension of $30 per month to Thomas R. Lytle, a soldier of the Mexican war; a bill appropriating $2000 to John L. Butler of Washington territory for carrying United States mails from Neah bay to Port Townsend for three years, from July 1, 1871; a bill to remove the charge of desertion standing against Jacob Knotz, alias John Walters, of Vancouver; a bill to pay John Lindsey, of Steilacoom, $1170 for property destroyed by Indians in October, 1855; a bill granting to William K. Griffiths a pension of $8 per month from March 25, 1864, to January 20, 1883; a bill directing the paymaster general of the United States army to pay to George A. Miller the salary of a first lieutenant from November 1863, to June 1864.

T. C. J.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Their Faults as Seen by English Eyes—Their Sensational Tendency.

Theodore Child in the Fortnightly Review.

There is no metropolitan press in America like the press of London or Paris, and no newspapers of the national authority of the *Times*, or even of the wide notoriety of the Paris *Figaro* or the *Journal des Debats*. In cities like Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia or Milwaukee the newspapers are as well informed as those of New York. America is such a vast country, and telegraphic communication is so extended, that the zone of circulation for the papers of each city is comparatively limited. Thus, to take an instance, the offices of the leading Chicago papers are connected by private wires with New York, and the difference in time between the two cities being one hour in favor of the western capital, the newspapers of the latter place are able to incorporate in their first editions all the news published in the first editions of the New York papers, and consequently, when the New York *Times* or *Herald* arrive by mail thirty hours later in the city of rush and progress, they have scarcely more interest than a last year's almanac.

The source of wealth to an American newspaper is the advertising column, and the way to secure full columns in this department is to win wide popularity and a large circulation. The New York *Herald*, under the direction of the younger Bennett, first set the example of bidding for popularity by spending enormous sums of money in obtaining news without any particular regard to the worth of that news, as if the mere fact of colossal expenditure was sufficient to command the admiration and astonishment of the public. The idea is characteristically American. You see its manifestation in other things besides newspapers, notably in some of those New York palaces of marble and onyx, which are celebrated for their cost before you are asked to admire their beauty; in the picture collections of the merchant princes, and in those curious private sculpture galleries where the works of art are estimated by the ton. However, the example of the *Herald* was followed by other papers and, although they were not rich enough to send Stanleys into Central Africa, or to pay $7000 in gold for telegraphing a royal speech as Mr Bennett did, yet they showed great enterprise within and even beyond their means. An explanation and excuse, too, may be found for the telegraphic extravagance of the *Herald* and other papers in the case of European news. *Ex oriente lux* is especially applicable to young America with its vast population of foreigners, who, whether "recent," as the common people say, or descendants of older settlers, are constantly looking back to the older countries. Even the heirs of the first-class cabin passengers of the Mayflower cannot forget the land of their ancestors, whose ten centuries of civilization they have inherited. To these grown men young America is a mere babe in arms, and no man cares about dandling a babe for long together. Hence the great interest which Americans take in the men, women, looks and things of the old world, an interest which the old world does not fully reciprocate. But in America also the same phenomenon may be observed, and while we find the Western and the Californian papers full of news from the Eastern cities, the papers published along the Atlantic shore pay but little attention to the sayings and doings of people in Chicago or San Francisco.

The fashion nowadays in the American papers is against editorial articles of any length. In his evidence given in London before a parliamentary commission in 1851 on the question of the repeal of the stamp duty, Horace Greeley stated, from his observation in both countries, that the press had more influence on public opinion in the United States than in England. "I do not know," he said, "that any class is despotically governed by it, but the influence is more [illegible] versa. Every one reads it and talks about it with us, and more weight is laid upon intelligence than upon editorials; the paper which brings the quickest news is the one looked to." Things have changed in both countries since 1851 but this characteristic of the American press remains the same: more weight is laid upon telegraphic or other news than upon editorial comment. The chief aim of the editor is to give all the news, and hence the predominating element in the newspapers is reporter's work of one kind or another, and the editorial columns are taken up largely with short paragraphs, which are required to be smart, bright, personal, brilliant, "sparkling," and scathing, or whatever the American epithet may be. The theory is that people do not care to read long editorial articles, and that it is the duty of the editor to give the people what it wants.

Art, literary and dramatic criticism cannot be said to exist in the American daily press; such pertinent appreciation of these subjects as do appear in the United States must generally be classified as reporter's work. With the exception of the editorial columns and the correspondence, the other departments of the journals are also the work of reporters and scissor editors and while making a few honorable exceptions in favor of certain journals in New York, Boston, and a few other cities, I can only repeat that the reporter's work, the largest element in most of the papers, is vulgar, trivial, coarse, and sensational. I know how difficult it is to get cultivated and intelligent men to undertake the disagreeable business of news gathering, and how many drawbacks there are to the systems of reporting, both on a salary and by space work.

LIPPINCOTT, THE PUBLISHER.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Joshua B Lippincott, the founder and head of the large publishing and book-selling business now carried on under the style of "the J. B. Lippincott company," died at Philadelphia yesterday morning, being about 63 years old. Mr Lippincott began as a clerk in a bookstore when a lad and developed so notable a talent for the business that at 15 he was in charge of the store. A few years later he founded the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co., and in 1850, resolving to place himself at the head of the book trade in Philadelphia, he put all his capital into the purchase of the established business of Grigg & Elliott, which dated from the beginning of the Revolution, and had become one of the two or three leading book houses in America. The venture was at once successful, and in Mr Lippincott's long business career he has not been checked by embarrassment in any of the hard times, and has constantly increased the scope and importance of his enterprises and the resources of his establishment until it is one of the largest, best and most profitable in the whole country. The firm has been enlarged and its membership has undergone many changes, two sons of Mr Lippincott, Craig and Walter, being among the other partners, and Mr Lippincott has been the active manager until the recent reorganization of the company. Among their special publications that owe their origin largely to Mr Lippincott's encouragement are Dr Allibone's dictionary of English literature, the pronouncing gazetteer of the world, which is an invaluable work of reference for the newspaper, the student or the business man, the dictionary of biography and mythology, the United States dispensatory, and in fact a line of dictionaries and works of reference which is equaled by that of few publishing houses in the world. They share with the Merriams the publication of the Webster dictionaries, republish a good many of the English magazines, and their own monthly miscellany, Lippincott's magazine, which was started in 1868, under the editorship of John Foster Kirk, has a definite and worthy place in our periodical literature. The late Mr Lippincott has shown the highest qualities of business enterprise and was universally esteemed and liked.

THE HOLLADAY NOTE.

CORVALLIS, Jan 1[illegible]

To the Editor of The Oregonian.

Will you please publish a copy of the original note of Holladay vs. Holladay in THE OREGONIAN, as it will prove of interest to many persons in Washington county. M.

[Just what interest the publication will have is not clear, but here it is.]

$[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible]

[illegible] for value received I promise to pay to the order of Joseph Holladay at the [illegible] Bank [illegible] the city of San Francisco, California, [illegible] three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest from date at the rate of one per cent per month until paid. Interest payable [illegible] and both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin; and in case suit is instituted to collect this note or any portion thereof I promise to pay such additional sum as the court may adjudge reasonable as attorney's fees in said suit.

BEN HOLLADAY.

Congressional Backing Required.

Boston Herald.

In the capacity of president, Mr. Cleveland has no responsibility for legislation, except to sign it. But as the official head of his party he ought to be concerned to have congress give effect to its principles and policy.

THE EAST SIDE.

DROPPED DEAD.

Mrs John E. Parker, residing at the northwest corner of Eleventh and W streets, Stephens addition, was stricken with paralysis of the heart about 8:30 Tuesday morning, fell forward and expired almost instantly. The attack was superinduced by excitement, consequent upon an altercation between her and a neighbor named Chanott, concerning a pugnacious dog belonging to the former. It appears the animal got into the back yard of Mr. Chanott and he proceeded to drive it out by throwing missiles at it. During this proceeding Mrs Parker interposed, and the altercation ensued which resulted as stated. When she fell Mr Chanott hastened to assist her, but the only assistance that was left for him to render was in conveying her breathless form into the house. Dr C. H. Raffety was summoned and pronounced the cause of death to be as stated. A severe bruise and abrasion of the skin on her right temple was doubtless caused by contact with the ground when she fell. The husband of deceased is a carpenter in the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company.

THREATENING TO KILL.

A. J. Snyder, John Holm and John Purris were arraigned before Justice Coleman Tuesday on the charge of threatening to kill W. T. Lupold, the complainant. Defendants were engaged clearing land about two and one half miles north of the city, near the Vancouver road, in which complainant is interested. The latter appeared on the premises and accused the men of appropriating wood they were not entitled to, when an altercation ensued which resulted in defendants, as alleged, raising their axes and threatening to make mince meat of complainant. To avoid this result, the latter curtailed his argument and hastened to Justice Coleman's court and had his assailants arrested. They waived examination, and were duly bound to answer before the grand jury.

TRESPASSING.

John Moore caught three prominent citizens of Holladay's addition hunting on his farm on Columbia slough Sunday, and had warrants for their arrest issued from Justice Coleman's court. Two of the offending parties were brought before his honor and fined $5 and costs; the other will probably be brought up to-day. The complainant is no respecter of persons when his territory is invaded, but the names of the offenders in this case are withheld from publication out of respect to their families.

NOTES.

H. C. Myers is down from Blalock's on a business visit.

A mite society will be held at the rectory of the Episcopal church this (Thursday) evening, to which all friends are invited.

Miss Lizzie Sellwood was taken suddenly ill at the Episcopal church Sunday evening and had to be conveyed home. She is still under the care of a physician.

Apropos of the proposed reduction of the number of precincts in Portland, it may be stated that the county commissioners contemplate extending the reform to East Portland and reducing the number from three to one. For the amount of judicial business done in this city one justice court would be ample, and by bunching the business in one court men of good legal ability could be secured to occupy the woolsack. Any change that is calculated to work a reform in the matter of justice courts should be adopted without delay.

There appears to be a gang of thieves in this city who make a specialty of invading houses during the day while temporarily vacated and of breaking in to those at night that are easy of access, and securing what may be convenient in the lower portion, which they are able to do without disturbing the inmates upstairs. Several robberies of the nature indicated have been reported recently and still the operations continue, the latest occurring in the southern portion of the city. Sunday night the residence of F. Bowker was entered and a quantity of provisions and other articles appropriated, and Monday afternoon while Mrs Conroy's residence was temporarily vacated, it was invaded and relieved of a gold watch and several trinkets. The police have an inkling of some of the gang, and sooner or later may get the drop on them.

[illegible]

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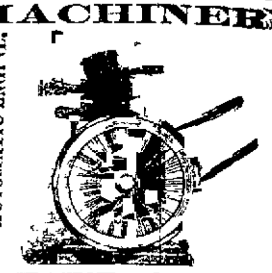

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COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
N. E. Cor. First and Stark sts, Portland, Or.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
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W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott, Ira F. Powers,
R. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes, C. H. Dodd,
C. P. Bogue, J. K. Smith, R. Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. [illegible] market rates [illegible] Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
[illegible] President
[illegible] Vice President
[illegible] Cashier
[illegible] J. H. ALBERT, Cashier

Capital National Bank
OF SALEM OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for Collections in Marion [illegible]

London and San Francisco Bank,
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve $3,300,000
Head Office 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
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In my hands, is curing the worst cases of Piles, Fissures, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers.
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